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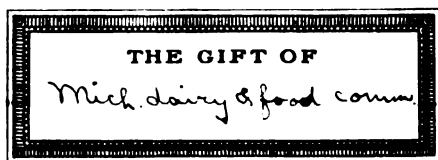
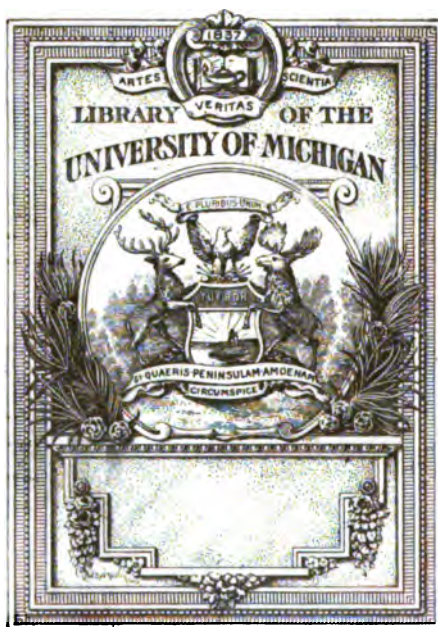
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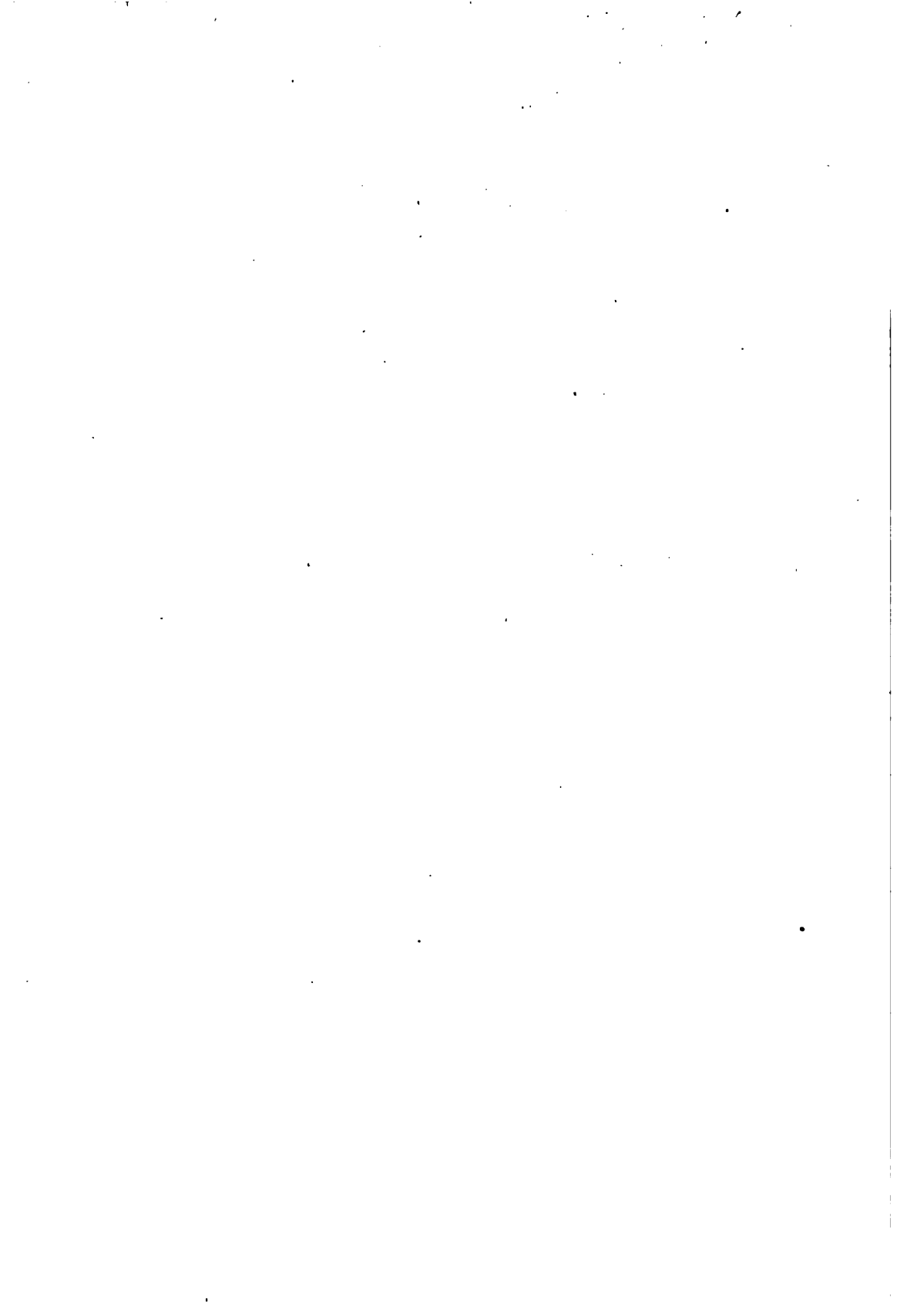


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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

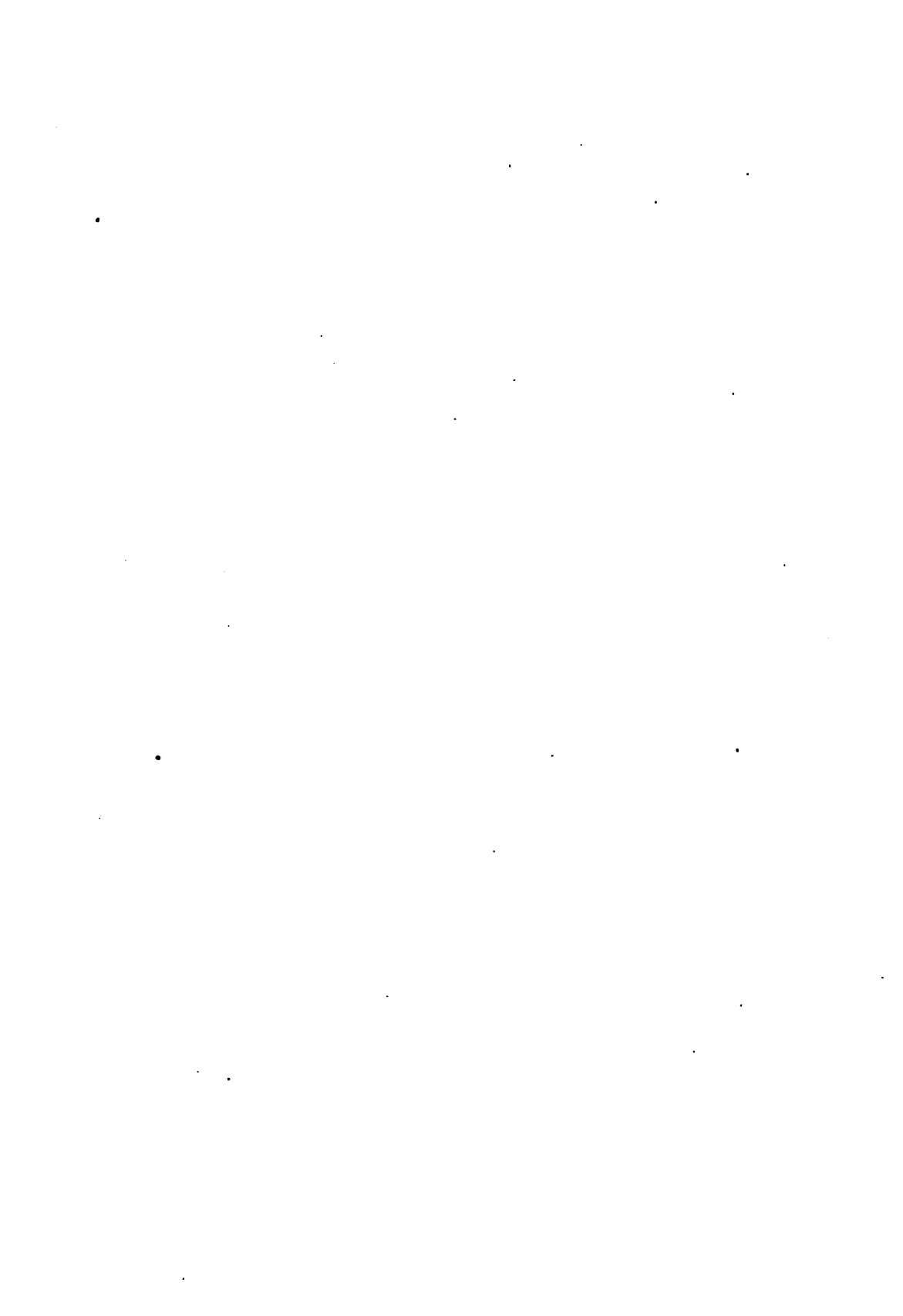


BY AUTHORITY

LANSING, MICHIGAN
WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD COMPANY STATE PRINTERS
1907

MICHIGAN DAIRY AND FOOD DEPARTMENT.

A. C. BIRD, B. S., M. Agr.....	Commissioner
COLON C. LILLIE, B. S.....	Deputy Commissioner
FLOYD W. ROBISON, B. S.....	State Analyst
L. H. VAN WORMER, B. S.....	Assistant Chemist
M. J. SMITH.....	Chief Clerk
MISS IDA M. HARRIS.....	Clerk
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GILMAN M. DAME.....	Regular Inspector
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JAMES E. JACKLIN.....	Regular Inspector
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H. HORTON.....	Special Inspector
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E. A. HAVEN.....	Special Inspector
D. G. HELLIER.....	Special Inspector
E. W. SUTTON.....	Special Inspector



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

OFFICE OF DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER,
LANSING, MICHIGAN, JUNE 30, 1907.

To His Excellency, Fred M. Warner, Governor of Michigan:

Sir:—I have the honor to submit my annual report as Dairy and Food Commissioner for the year ending June thirtieth, 1907. The nature of the work accomplished has been greatly modified by the administration of the National Food and Drugs Act by the Federal authorities. The administration of similar Departments in the other states has been likewise affected. In so far as has been deemed consistent with the true intent of the Michigan Dairy and Food laws, it has been the endeavor of this Department to cooperate with the Federal authorities. In some cases this has been impossible. For instance, Michigan has an explicit oleomargarine law absolutely prohibiting the sale of the artificially colored product within the state. The Federal law permits the sale of the colored oleomargarine if properly labeled. Again, Michigan has what is known as a Corn Syrup law regulating the sale of Glucose Mixtures and likewise a special act of many years standing prescribing conditions in which mixtures of maple syrup and other products may be placed upon the market. Both of these special laws are decidedly different in text and in intent from the provisions in the National law covering the same food products. These conditions are named as illustrative of the impossibility of entirely conforming the State administration with the National requirements. However, with these exceptions, and a few others of minor importance, it may fairly be stated that general conformity exists between the Federal and State authorities.

The dairy work of the Department has been continued under the direct charge of Deputy Commissioner C. C. Lillie and has been prosecuted with characteristic vigor and with splendid success. At no previous time in the history of the State has the dairy industry been developed to that degree of financial importance to the farmers as exists today. Michigan has become a competitor for honors in dairying with her sister States, Wisconsin and Minnesota. This advancement, in a great measure, may be traced directly to the educational work of this Department and could the value of this work be determined in monetary terms, it would show results many times in excess of the entire appropriation granted to the Department.

The future of both the food and dairy features of the work of this Department promises much to the people of the State. Never before has there been so much interest manifested by the people in pure and wholesome food. The best feature in the administration of all laws of

this nature is the education of the public toward a demand for a higher standard for food products. Through the operation of the Federal and State laws, this education has gone rapidly forward during the past year. At the present time, almost without exception, the Department has the hearty cooperation of every community in which efforts to secure pure and wholesome food are brought to public notice through court litigation or otherwise. This cooperation between the best public sentiment and the Department is no small factor in securing the successful enforcement of the Dairy and Food laws.

The work of the Department in detail, including the financial statement, is set forth in the following pages.

All of which is respectfully submitted

A. C. BIRD,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

SUPREME COURT OF MICHIGAN.

The Pratt Food Company,

vs.

Arthur C. Bird, Dairy and Food
Commissioner of the State of Michigan.

Before Blair, P. J., and
Montgomery, Hooker and
Moore, J. J.

Montgomery, J.

The bill in this case is filed to restrain the defendant, his clerks and employes, from writing, printing, issuing, publishing or sending out any bulletin, writing, publication or notice, to the effect that complainant's preparations sold as Pratt's Food for Horses and Cattle, Pratt's Poultry Food, and Pratt's Animal Regulator, or either of them, are not licensed under Act No. 12 of the Laws of 1905, and warning the public against buying or selling these preparations.

The bill sets out that the defendant asserts and claims that these preparations come within the terms of the act, and that unless restrained by injunction he will so assert by bulletins issued to the trade, and by this method intimidate dealers and prevent their purchasing complainant's products. (We are stating simply the substance of the averments in brief). It is also asserted that the effect of such bulletins will be to destroy and ruin the complainant's trade and work irreparable injury.

Upon the hearing below the bill was dismissed, and the complainant appeals. Three questions are presented upon the record, first, whether in view of the case complainant is entitled to the remedy here invoked; second, whether Act No. 12 of the Public Acts of 1905 is constitutional; third, whether if it be constitutional the complainant's products come within the terms of the statute.

1. The statute in question is an amendment of Act No. 211 of the Public Acts of 1893, entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Dairy and Food Commissioner, and to define his powers and duties and fix his compensation," and by section 18 of the act it is provided that "Any manufacturer, company, person or persons who shall sell, offer or expose for sale or for distribution, in this State, any concentrated commercial feeding stuff used for feeding live stock, shall furnish with each car, or other amounts shipped in bulk, and shall affix to every package of such feeding stuff, in a conspicuous place, on the outside thereof, a plainly printed statement, clearly and truly certifying the number of net pounds in the car or package sold or offered for sale, the name or trade-mark under which the article is sold, the name of the manu-

facturer or shipper, the place of manufacture, the place of business, and a chemical analysis, stating the percentages it contains of crude protein, crude fibre, nitrogen—free extract and ether extract, all constituents to be determined by the methods adopted by the association of official agricultural chemists. Whenever any feeding stuff is sold at retail, in bulk or in packages belonging to the purchaser, the agent or dealer shall furnish to him a certified copy of the chemical analysis named in this section. The term concentrated commercial feeding stuffs as used in this act shall include linseed meal, cotton seed meal, pea meals, cocoanut meals, gluten meals, oil meals of all kinds, gluten feeds, maize feeds, starch feeds, mixed sugar feeds, hominy feeds, rice meals, oat feeds, corn and oat feeds, meat meals, dried blood, clover meals, mixed feeds of all kinds, slaughter house waste products; also all condimental stock foods, patented and proprietary stock foods, claimed to possess nutritive properties and all other materials intended for feeding to domestic animals. . .” A penalty is provided for the violation of this provision.

It is strenuously insisted by the Attorney General that if it be conceded that the complainant's products do not come within the inhibition of this statute, yet no remedy by injunction exists, for the reason that the effect of issuing an injunction is to restrain the prosecution of a criminal proceeding. Numerous cases are cited, among them *Arbuckle v. Blackburn*, 113 Fed. Rep. 625, *State v. Wood*, 155 Mo. 425, and *Predigested Food Co. v. McNeal*, 1 Oh. N. P. 266.

In so far as these cases lay down the rule that a court of equity will not interfere to restrain a public officer from invoking the criminal law and instituting a prosecution for a violation of a statute they have our full approval. A court of equity will not transfer to its own jurisdiction the trial of a criminal case, and this though the prosecution may fall with some hardship upon the accused party. Nor, as a general proposition, will a court interfere to restrain the publication of a libel.

But we hold in *Beck v. Railway Teamsters' Protective Union*, 118 Mich. 497, that injunction will lie to restrain a combination of persons from acts which tend to ruin complainant's business by bringing to bear upon his customers intimidating and coercive means. The principle which should rule the present case is identical. If the acts which are threatened are unlawful it cannot be doubted that placing in the hands of every dealer in the State a bulletin which in effect threatens them with prosecution in case they make use of these products in the form in which they are lawfully sold to them would be to absolutely exclude complainant's business from the State. The case presented is very similar in this aspect to that of *American school of Magnetic Healing v. McAnnulty*, 187 U. S. 94, which case involved the right of the Postmaster General to exclude the complainants from the use of the United States Mails. An order had been made excluding complainants from the use of the mails. The court interfered and held that such order was a violation of the property rights of the persons affected and granted relief.

2. Is the law constitutional?

It is claimed that the law is unconstitutional in that it violates Section 20 of Article IV of the constitution, which provides that no law shall embrace more than one object, which shall be expressed in its title.

It is established by our decisions that if what is introduced by way of an amendment to an act might have been incorporated in the act under the original title there is no violation of this section. *People v. Gadway*, 61 Mich. 285; *Attorney General v. Bolger*, 128 Mich. 355.

The question is therefore whether under the original title a provision fixing a standard of pure food and providing means to prevent deception in the sale of such food is within the title of an act to provide for the appointment of a Dairy and Food Commissioner and to define his powers and duties and fix his compensation. We think the title is within our previous decisions sufficient. It is obvious to one reading this title that there must have been imposed upon the commissioner certain powers and duties to make his Department of any value to the State, and furthermore that these powers and duties must have relation to something. It is equally obvious that the relation of these powers and duties must be to the subject which is brought within the Department that is created, viz., the Dairy and Food Department.

The title is very similar to that which established the Insurance Bureau. In *Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. State Treasurer*, 31 Mich. 6, it was held that a title which read "An act to establish an Insurance Bureau" was sufficiently broad to cover any pertinent regulations respecting the bureau's course of action towards those engaged in insurance, and any appropriate provisions for prescribing the duty due from the insurance companies to the State in the matter of taxation, without violating the constitutional provision.

3. The question of more difficulty is the question of fact as to whether the preparations of complainant are concentrated commercial feeding stuffs as defined by the act cited above.

It is true the testimony shows that upon each of the labels which accompanied Pratt's Food for Horses and Cattle was the statement: "Pratt's Food is a regulator, to be used according to directions, and is not sold as a feeding stuff, nor is it to be fed in place of grain or any other feed." But in addition to claiming medicinal properties for the food it was also stated how it should be used to fatten and improve stock. It was stated that "It fattens both cattle and hogs quickly, makes them grow larger and healthier and makes their meat tender, more juicy and better eating." It also stated that for horses it "produces bone, muscle and better staying powers; improves the wind."

When this statute was enacted commercial feeding stuffs were on the market and this fact must have been known to the Legislature.

In employing the broad language "All condimental stock foods, patented and proprietary stock foods, claimed to possess nutritive properties and all other materials intended to cover all preparations for which the claim of nutritive qualities was made. Complainant's preparations come within this language.

Similar representations were made in the labels of other preparations.

We are of the opinion that the Circuit Judge was right in holding that all these preparations were within the statute.

The decree is affirmed with costs.

ADAPTABILITY OF THE MICHIGAN LAW TO THE NATIONAL FOOD LAW.

This Department is in receipt of numerous inquiries and suggestions relative to a revision of the Michigan Dairy and Food laws, for the purpose of making such laws conform to the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, commonly styled the National Food Law.

Realizing the importance of the suggested change in our State law, as well as the desirability of uniformity in State and national statutes—in so far as the same may be found to be practicable—the subject has been given the closest consideration from every standpoint. A comparison of the national food law with that of Michigan emphasizes the fact that both were enacted with the primary object of preventing the adulteration and misbranding of food products. A still closer study of each of the acts in question reveals the fact that the Michigan law contains all of the vital and essential features of the national, in so far as that law deals with food products as distinguished from drugs. Both acts being practically the same up to and including the point where the national food law ends, there seems to exist no logical or well-grounded reason for a revision of the Michigan statute that words and phrases only may be changed, so that the two laws may be identical.

This State's pure food law has been in existence for twelve years. The Department's rulings have been in course of preparation during all of that period—changed and revised from time to time as the exigencies of each particular case seemed to require, until at present the Department feels that it has reached a solution of most of the problems involved in the enforcement of its State law. Not only do the rulings in question bear the stamp of twelve years' experience in the enforcement of food laws, but they embody the knowledge which came to us through twelve opinions handed down by our Supreme Court affecting the validity of such laws. The Federal Department having in charge the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, is now at the stage where Michigan was twelve years ago. The duties involved are stupendous; it is rightly said by the Secretary of Agriculture that it takes time to "collect facts and subject them to proper study; otherwise, the decisions would not have the value which should attach to them in important matters affecting the execution of the law."

When the Federal food inspection decisions have been worked out and handed down as a whole, it is believed that they will not materially differ from our Department rulings affecting similar products manufactured and labeled under like laws, and where they do differ it will be an easy matter, and entirely within the province of the Department, to modify its own rulings that they may conform to those of the Department of Agriculture.

The law-abiding manufacturer, with the object in view of manufacturing honest goods and providing honest labels for the same, has

nothing to fear at the hands of the Michigan Department. On the other hand, manufacturers who are now engaged in forestalling the authorities charged with the enforcement of the national law, placing their own construction on its provisions with regard to labeling, preparing new labels in accordance with such construction—but which in reality conform to neither law—and shipping their products under these labels into Michigan, at the same time loudly proclaiming that they are complying with the provisions of the Federal Act, are simply piling up trouble for themselves at the hands of this Department and of the Federal authorities later on.

SOME NOTES ON CO-OPERATIVE COW TESTING IN DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

The first co-operative cow testing association (record association, control association) was organized January 23, 1905, at a meeting called for that purpose on the farm of Soren Peter Knudsen, Lille Skovgaard, Vejen, Denmark. The initiative was given by Mrs. Anne Hansen, Askov, whose husband, Statsconsulent Frederik Hansen, for several years had tested the fat content of milk given by the different cows in his herd. It was done in this way that samples of the individual cow's milk were sent to the creamery for testing. It was when the farmers of that community had begun to realize what benefits Frederik Hansen received from such records that Mrs. Hansen suggested that Mr. Hansen and his neighbors should organize themselves into an association for the purpose of investigation and recording of the feeding, as well as the milk and butter fat yield of individual cows in the herds, and with those records as basis, to make the dairy industry more remunerative and to work toward the development of a strain of cows which would produce a large quantity of milk rich in butter fat.

The association commenced active operation May 1, 1895, with 12 members, and this number has been steadily increased so that the association now numbers 24 members, with a total of 522 cows, and it has become necessary to employ two men to do the testing and compiling of the records.

Later the same year another association was organized and since then new associations have been organized so fast that Denmark now has over 400 associations in operation. The degree in which the Danish farmer supported the movement can best be realized when we learn that in area Denmark is only one-fourth the size of the State of Michigan.

The following table shows the growth of the movement in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany and Finland:

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

	Denmark.	Sweden.	Norway.	Germany.	Finland.
1895	2	..	..	..	..
1896	13	..	..	..	..
1897	15	..	..	1	..
1898	58	1	1	..	1
1899	82	7	5	1	1
1900	49	20	13	1	..
1901	41	42	46	5	1
1902	47	66	42	9	3
1903	55	51	30	11	5
1904	28	86	23	34	10
Total	390	273	163	63	20

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.

Since May 23, 1902, the Danish government has given the work financial assistance. Each year the sum of \$32,000 is appropriated to be distributed in portions of not more than \$66.00 to any one association, the association to have not less than 200 cows. The government also aids indirectly by offering prizes for the best animals and encourages improvement in dairy cattle by a liberal appropriation for the purpose of aiding bull associations which are a natural outgrowth of the cow testing associations.

The Swedish government aids the movement by contributing yearly as follows:

Associations.	The first 3 years.	The following years.
With less than 250 cows.....	\$53.00	\$40.00
250 to 300	47.00	33.00
300 to 350	40.00	27.00
350 to 400	33.00	20.00
400 to 450	27.00	13.00
450 to 500	20.00	7.00

THE CONTROL ASSISTANTS.

The assistants, or men that do the weighing and calculation of the milk, butter, feed, etc., in the associations, are men that have had especial training for that purpose. The agricultural schools in Denmark conduct every year special courses of from two to four months, for the purpose of giving instructions to cow testers. Before entering these courses, the students must have had practical experience in the feeding and care of dairy cattle, and must have had such experience in veterinary science, milking, breeding, etc., that they are able to give advice to the dairymen. The educational effect of a college course, together with one or two years' work in a cow testing association, has proved such that those men are in general demand as managers of large dairies, creameries, etc., and they are frequently found in leading positions connected with the dairy work.

THE WORK OF THE ASSISTANTS.

The assistants make periodical visits to the farm of each member of the association, and spend a day at each place. If the association has 12 members, the testing is done every fourteenth day, and if there are 26 members, and one herd can be tested a day, the testing will be done once a month, making due allowance for Sundays. In every herd of 40 or less cows, the work can be done in a day. If the number of cows in a herd is greater than 40 two days are necessary. On the other hand, if the farms are located close together and the herds are not too large, two herds may be tested in a day.

The milk from each cow is carefully weighed, sampled and tested, both night and morning. From the data obtained in this way the monthly yield is calculated. In the same way the number of pounds of feed and the cost of same is computed for each cow. These details are entered into a book kept for that purpose. Thus at the end of the year, the farmer will have a complete record of every cow in his herd, and with this as a basis, he can make intelligent selection of cows for breeding purposes.

SOME OF THE RESULTS.

The first aim of the associations has been to make dairying yield better returns and to increase the interest in dairying. Through an accurate record of the yield and feed consumed, the dairyman has an opportunity to judge as to the present profitableness of his herd and as these records, when compared with others, at the same time, show where improvement might be made, they become of great importance. The problem is, then, to avoid the mistakes of the past and to make such improvements as are needed, and the records may suggest.

The following table shows the improvement made in one herd of the Wallakra (Sweden) cow testing association by seven years' testing:

Herd B., owned by Aug. Kinck, Beltaberga, Sweden.

Testing period— 365 days.	Average number of cows.	Average feed— units per cow.	Average number of lbs. milk per cow.	Average test.	Average number of lbs. butter per cow.	100 feed units gave.	
						Lbs. milk.	Lbs. butter.
1899-1900.....	70	2,421	7,320	3.05	245	302	10.1
1900-1901.....	28	2,695	7,905	3.13	272	293	10.1
1901-1902.....	48	2,566	9,003	3.20	317	350	12.3
1902-1903.....	55	2,507	9,984	3.18	350	398	13.9
1903-1904.....	61	2,587	10,584	3.22	376	407	14.5
1904-1905.....	64	2,743	11,236	3.22	399	409	14.5
1905-1906.....	71	3,035	11,333	3.21	401	372	13.2
Increase.....		614	4,016		156	70	3.1

Let us stop and think what this means. Figuring the butter at 22.2 cents per pound, it means that Mr. Aug. Kinck in 1906 received \$2,558.82 more from his herd than he did in 1900 when he joined the association. In ten years this would amount to \$25,588.20. These results were accomplished through judicious feeding, weeding and breeding, and shows what may be attained if the lessons taught by the records of the herds are put into practical use.

The increase in the feed units consumed during the last two years was undoubtedly due to the extremely dry summers, when it became necessary to give the cows additional concentrated feed. Had this not been necessary, the economic results would have been still better.

1. Sweedish feed unit equals 2.3 lbs. bran, or
 2.2 lbs. mixed grain, or
 1.8 lbs. oil cake, or
 3.3 lbs. dried beet pulp, or
 5.5 lbs. clover hay, or
 8.8 lbs. oatstraw or
 2.2 lbs. beets, or
 36 lbs. ensilage, or
 17 lbs. green clover.

Record of all the cows in Wallakra Cow Testing Association for the first seven years of its existence:

	Average number of feed units per cow.	Average number of lbs. milk per cow.	Average test.	Average number lbs. butter per cow.	100 feed units gave.	
					Lbs. milk.	Lbs. butter.
1st year.....	2,374	6,702	3.09	227	282	9.6
2d year.....	2,409	6,618	3.19	231	280	9.6
3d year.....	2,390	7,482	3.20	264	313	11.0
4th year.....	2,302	7,965	3.20	280	346	12.2
5th year.....	2,334	8,132	3.24	291	348	12.4
6th year.....	2,435	8,765	3.21	310	359	12.7
7th year.....	2,536	8,602	3.20	304	340	12.0
Increase.....	162	1,900	.....	77	58	2.4

By comparing this table with the preceding one, it will be seen that the feed units per cow increased materially during the last two years. This was undoubtedly due to the extremely dry summers.

By comparing the average increase of production of all the herds with the increase of production of Herd B, which was one of the herds in the association, one would naturally infer that some of the other members of the association did not as extensively put into practice the lessons taught by the records. And just therein is a lesson, namely that it does a man little good to have dairy knowledge, unless he puts that knowledge

into practical use. Yet, figuring the butter at 22.2 cents, the income per cow has been increased \$17.07 more than it was during the first year the association was operated.

And these results are not exceptions. In fact all the older associations show a steady increase in yield as well as improvement in economic production.

The following table shows what systematically kept records will accomplish in the line of milk yield. The milk production of 1,172 herds on the island of Fyen, Denmark, is found to be as follows:

Yield from	2 herds averages	3,300 to 4,400 lbs.
21		4,400 to 5,500
135		5,500 to 6,600
386		6,600 to 7,700
438		7,700 to 8,800
158		8,800 to 9,900
27		9,900 to 11,000
5		11,000 and over.

These herds were regular herds as they were found in the country and do not include any "fancy" herds.

THE WORK EXTENDED.

Recently many of the associations have found the system of keeping records so instructive and profitable, that it has been extended to include other branches of farming, such as the raising of young stock, horses, hogs, poultry, and the growing of crops.

DAIRY TESTS AT THE STATE FAIRS.

Something like a year ago, the dairy division of the Dairy and Food Department, took up the matter of a competitive dairy test with the State Fair Board at Detroit and the West Michigan Association at Grand Rapids. The Department suggested that a competitive dairy test, based on the economic production of milk for all purposes of dairying would be an interesting feature of the Society, and offered to do the necessary work connected with such a test gratis, provided the societies thought best to offer sufficient premiums to induce dairymen to take part. Both societies arranged for these tests and offered \$100 in awards, \$50 to the cow producing butter fat and solids not fat the most economically, \$25 to the second, \$15 to the third and \$10 to the fourth. Accordingly a three days' test was held at each fair and also one at Midland County Fair.

The great object in holding these tests is to familiarize dairymen with the practical methods of making tests and to impress upon them the importance, from a business standpoint, of ascertaining the individuality of the cows composing their herd. Three things must be known about a dairy cow to determine her value to the dairyman. First, how much milk does she give; second, how much fat and other solids this milk contains, and, third, what it costs to produce it? In the correct answers to these two questions we have all the data necessary for determining the practical value of a dairy cow. It is not claimed that a three days' test is as valuable as a longer one, because, as the following data will show, skillful feeders in some instances produced fat and other solids more cheaply than others, because they did not feed a full ration for the three days, drawing on the natural reserve force of the cow in order to win. This could not possibly be done if the test continued a sufficient length of time.

It is hoped that these tests will be continued from year to year and that enough interest will be aroused to cause dairymen in various parts of the State to organize co-operative cow testing associations so that this idea of determining the practical value of each cow may be carried on in a practical way. This cannot but result in great financial good to every one participating.

DAIRY MEETINGS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, dairy meetings were held under the auspices of this Department or attended by a representative thereof, at the following places:

Fremont, Newaygo County, July 19.
Bellaire, Antrim County, August 14.
Pellston, Emmet County, August 15.
Ingalls, Menominee County, August 18.
Yale, St. Clair County, August 22, Pomona Grange.
Henderson, Shiawassee County, August 23.
Midland, Midland County, August 23.
Westphalia, Clinton County, August 24.
Willard, Bay County, August 24.
Omer, Arenac County, August 25.
Montague, Muskegon County, August 27.
Springport, Jackson County, August 30.
Howell, Livingston County, September 17.
Stephenson Menominee County, November 9.
Iron River, Iron County, November 10.
Houghton, Houghton County, November 12.
Pickford, Chippewa County, November 15.
Pickford, Chippewa County, November 16.
Penfield Grange, Calhoun County, December 5.
Coopersville, Ottawa County, December 15.
Frenchtown Grange, Monroe County, December 19.
Hadley Farmers' Club, Lapeer County, December 20.
Bay City, Bay County, December 21.
Durand, Shiawassee County, December 21.
Sterling, Arenac County, December 27.
Henderson, Shiawassee County, December 28.
Allegan, Allegan County, December 29.
Minnesota State Dairymen's Association, Owatana, Jan. 15, 16 and 17.
Indiana State Dairymen's Association, Indianapolis, Jan. 22 and 23.
Auxiliary Meeting State Dairymen's Association, Galien, Feb. 12, 13, 14 and 15.
Orleans, Ionia County, Feb. 19.
Mulliken, Eaton County, Feb. 20.
Perry, Shiawassee County, Feb. 21.
Byron, Shiawassee County, Feb. 22.
Marlette, Sanilac County, Montgomery Grange, Feb. 26.
State Round-up Farmers' Institute, Ionia, Feb. 28.
Otego, Allegan County, March 7.
Eagle, Ionia County, March 15.
Berlamont, Van Buren County, March 20.
Bloomington, Van Buren County, March 21.
Battle Creek (Penfield Grange), March 22.
Springport, Jackson County, March 23.

Allendale, Ottawa County, March 28.
Columbiaville, Lapeer County, April 4. .
Gagetown, Tuscola County, April 4.
Elba, Lapeer County, April 5.
Owendale, Huron County, April 5.
Pigeon, Huron County, April 5.
Kilmanagh, Huron County, April 5.
Grand Blanc, Genesee County, April 6.
Holton, Muskegon County, April 9.
Petoskey, Emmet County, April 9.
Resort, April 10.
Brutus, Emmet County, April 11.
Lapeer Pomona Grange, Attica, Lapeer County, April 11
Nashville, Barry County, April 13.
Montgomery, Hillsdale County, April 17.
Morrice, Shiawassee County, April 18.
Rothbury, Oceana County, April 19.
Claybanks, April 19.
Ellsworth, Antrim County, April 26.
Ravenna, Muskegon County, May 8.
Morrice, Shiawassee County, May 10.
Grant, Newaygo County, May 24.
Dundee, Monroe County, June 6.
North Holland, Ottawa County, June 11.
Rich, June 13.
Pinnebog, Huron County, June 22.
Sandusky, Sanilac County, June 21.
Mancelona, Antrim County, June 25 and 26. (Dairymen's Association.)

GENERAL INSPECTION.

During the twelve months ending June 30th, 1907, the Department's inspectors visited 4337 dealers in food products within the state and inspected the stock kept for sale by each one of them. They also inspected and reported on the sanitary conditions of 1350 bakeries 318 dairies and 549 creameries, cheese factories, etc. During the year 67 apiaries, including 3464 colonies of bees, were visited and inspected by the apiary inspector.

INSPECTIONS, HOW REPORTED.

Inspections of creameries, cheese factories, farm dairies, and city milk supply are reported in the monthly bulletins issued by the Department. By way of explanation the following pages are reprinted from a monthly bulletin. These bulletins, containing reports of inspections as shown on the pages reprinted, will be mailed to parties applying for same.

Inspection of

Name.	Location.	Owner or manager.	Yearly milk receipts	Make butter.	Sanitary surroundings.
Antrim county, June:					
Atwood Creamery.....	Central Lake, No. 2..	H. Klooster.....			Good...
Kewadin Creamery.....	Kewadin.....	J. E. Winters.....			Good...
Barry county, June:					
Assyria Creamery.....	Assyria.....	P. K. Jewell.....			Good...
Coldsprings Creamery.....	Middleville.....	H. E. Hendrick.....			Good...
Charlevoix county, June:					
X. L. Produce Co.....	Charlevoix.....	I. Z. Merriam.....			Good...
Clinton county, June:					
Fowler Creamery.....	Fowler.....	Fred L. Pasch.....	2,224,186	97,685	Good...
Westphalia Creamery.....	Westphalia.....	A. P. Arnes.....		117,000	Good...
Gratiot county, June:					
Ithaca Creamery.....	Ithaca.....	Wm. Doran.....			Fair...
Kent county, June:					
Rudell Skimming Station.....	Kent City.....	W. C. Hildreth.....			Good...
Lenawee county, June:					
Hudson Creamery.....	Hudson.....	H. E. Loyster.....			Good...
Macon Creamery Co.....	Saline, R. F. D.....	G. Mills.....			Good...
Mott & Company.....	Tecumseh.....	Edward Mott & Co....	4,467,760	229,728	Good...
Monroe county, June:					
Excelsior Creamery Co.....	Ida.....	W. G. Hoffman.....	3,046,206	138,642	Good...
Lasalle Skimming Station.....	Lasalle.....	Monroe B. & C. Co....	488,395		Good...
Leonard Skimming Station.....	Erie.....	P. A. Leonard.....			Good...
Monroe Butter & Cheese Co.....	Monroe.....	Andrew Vivian.....	2,113,715	168,061	Good...
Newport Creamery.....	Newport.....	C. W. Beekham.....			Good...
South Rockwood Creamery.....	South Rockwood.....	J. W. Harris.....	1,635,805	66,637	Good...
Stoney Creek Skimming Station.....	Monroe.....	Monroe B. & C. Co....	2,100,200		Good...
Straaburg Skimming Station.....	Straaburg.....	Excelsior Creamery Co..			Good...
Montcalm county, June:					
Amble Creamery.....	Amble.....	James Lynch.....			Fair...
Beatrice Creamery Receiving Station.....	Edmore.....	B. S. Morse.....			Good...
Muskegon county, June:					
Lonsdale Creamery.....	Montague.....	D. E. Staples.....			Good...
Ravenna Creamery.....	Ravenna.....	E. S. Powers.....			Good...
Newaygo county, June:					
Bishop Creamery Co.....	Newaygo.....	John Dobbin.....			Good...
Oceana county, June:					
Oceana Co. Creamery.....	Montague.....	E. M. Fuller.....			Good...
Shelby & New Era Creamery.....	New Era.....	Geo. C. Myers.....			Good...
Staples Skimming Station.....	Rothbury.....	Dudley Staples.....			Good...
Oscoda county, June:					
Leroy Creamery.....	Leroy.....	D. B. Ketchum.....			Fair...
Otsego county, June:					
Vanderbilt Creamery Co.....	Vanderbilt.....	A. W. Rush.....			Good...

Creameries.

Sample book- let.	Condition of apparatus.										Quality of milk.	Score of butter.
	Pumps.	Heater.	Separator.	Pasteurizer.	Vats.	Skim milk tank.	Piping.	Churn.	Engine.	Boiler.		
Clean...	Good...	Good...	Good...	.....	Good...	Good...	Fair...	Fair...	Fine...	Fair...	Fair....	93
Clean...	Good...	.....	Good...	.....	Good...	Clean...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Weedy.	93
Good...	Good...	Clean...	Good...	.....	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Fair....	92½
Good...	Good...	Clean...	Fair...	.....	Clean...	Fair...	Good...	Clean...	Good...	.....	.....	95
Clean...	.....	Good...	Good...	Good...	Clean...	Clean...	Good...	Clean...	Good...	Good...	Good...	94
Good...	Fair...	Clean...	Good...	.....	Good...	Fair...	Dirty...	Clean...	Good...	Good...	Fair....	93½
Clean...	Good...	.....	Good...	Good...	Good...	.....	Good...	Fair...	Good...	Good...	Fair....	93
Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	.....	Good...	Good...	Fair...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	96½
Good...	Good...	Clean...	Good...	.....	Clean...	Clean...	Good...	.....	Good...	Good...	Good...	.....
Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Good...	.....	Good...	Dirty...	Good...	Clean...	Good...	Fair...	.....	93
Good...	Good...	Good...	Fair...	.....	Clean...	Clean...	Good...	Dirty...	Good...	Good...	Good...	93½
Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	.....	Clean...	.....	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Fair....	95
.....	.....	Good...	Good...	.....	Clean...	Fair...	Good...	Good...	Good...	.....	Good...	95
Clean...	.....	Good...	Good...	Good...	Clean...	Clean...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Poor...	.....
.....	Good...	Good...	Good...	.....	Clean...	Clean...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	96
.....	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Clean...	Clean...	Clean...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	.....
Good...	Good...	Poor...	Fair...	.....	Clean...	Clean...	Clean...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Poor...	.....
.....	.....	Good...	Good...	Good...	Clean...	Clean...	Clean...	Clean...	.....	Good...	Good...	94½
.....	.....	Good...	Good...	.....	Clean...	Clean...	Good...	.....	.....	Good...	Fair....	.....
Good...	Fair...	Clean...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Clean...	Dirty...	Clean...	Good...	Good...	.....	94
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good...	Fair....	.....
Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	.....	Good...	Good...	Fair...	Sour...	Good...	Fair...	Fair....	93
Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	.....	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	94
Good...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	.....	Good...	Good...	Good...	Yes...	Good...	Good...	Good...	92
Good...	Yes...	Yes...	Good...	.....	Good...	Good...	Good...	Sour...	Good...	Fair...	Fair....	93
Good...	Fair...	Fair...	Good...	.....	Good...	Good...	Fair...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	93½
Good...	Fair...	Fair...	Good...	.....	.....	Good...	Fair...	.....	.....	Good...	Good...	.....
Fair...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Clean...	.....	.....	Good...	Good...	Good...	Fair....	92
.....	.....	.....	.....	Good...	Good...	.....	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Poor...	.....

Inspection of

Name.	Location.	Owner or manager.	Yearly milk receipts.	Milk cheese.	Cheesemaker.
Genesee county, June:					
Mt. Morris Cheese Factory.....	Mt. Morris.....	James Russell.....			Mrs. M. Reed...
Hillsdale county, June:					
Bennett Cheese Factory.....	Pittsford No. 30.	O. F. Foster.....	3,308,624	239,080	M. M. Hinkley...
Pittsford Cheese Factory.....	Pittsford.....	Oscar Foster.....	1,497,113	152,080	E. Dewey.....
Somerset Cheese Factory.....	Somerset.....	G. M. Shafer.....	750,000	75,000	C. L. Davis.....
Huron county, June:					
Elmhurst Cheese Factory.....	Owendale.....	Fred M. Warner.....			A. Oldenburg...
Kilmanagh Cheese Factory.....	Kilmanagh.....	Fred M. Warner.....			W. A. Dear.....
Kent county, June:					
Kent City Cheese Factory.....	Kent City.....	A. L. Powers.....	1,200,000	120,000	H. S. Powers....
Lapeer county, June:					
Columbiaville Cheese Factory.....	Columbiaville....	William Reed.....	1,000,000	100,000	Wm. Reed.....
Lenawee county, June:					
Bino Cheese Factory.....	Morenci.....	Horton & Son.....			Joe Hill.....
Brown Cheese Factory.....	Medina.....	C. C. Colvin.....			N. K. Foot.....
Clayton Cheese Factory.....	Clayton.....	C. C. Colvin.....			W. C. Burger...
Home Cheese Factory.....	Fruit Ridge.....	Horton & Son.....			F. E. Edmons...
Hudson Cheese Factory.....	Hudson.....	H. Carmichael.....	1,000,000	100,000	L. Stavin.....
Hudson Center Factory.....	Hudson No. 4....	Dillon & Son.....			L. Downer.....
Line Creek Cheese Factory.....	Hudson No. 3....	O. F. Foster.....			F. D. Smith.....
Medina Cheese Factory.....	Medina.....	C. C. Colvin & Son.....			F. R. Bryan.....
North Morenci Factory.....	N. Morenci.....	C. C. Colvin & Son.....			L. Keenan.....
Pusey Lake Factory.....	Hudson.....	H. Carmichael.....			M. C. Dowd.....
Sand Creek Cheese Factory.....	Sand Creek.....	Horton & Son.....			A. Huffmann...
Weston Cheese Factory.....	Weston.....	Horton & Son.....	1,030,000	150,000	A. Baker.....
Monroe county, June:					
Grape Cheese Factory.....	Grape.....	D. A. Jenkins.....	1,980,000	198,000	C. C. Pinkham...
Tuscola county, June:					
Alron Cheese Factory.....	Alron.....	Mallory Bros.....	399,021	39,902	A. P. Folts.....
Fostoria Cheese Factory.....	Fostoria.....	E. C. Robinson.....			W. C. Ellis.....
Tuscola Cheese Company.....	Tuscola.....	G. W. Diamond.....			A. E. Hustler...
Wayne county, June:					
Waits Cheese Factory.....	Waits.....	Waits & Zeigler.....	603,842	65,480	J. E. Baker.....

Cheese factories.

Style	Sanitary surroundings	Equipment							Quality of milk	Starter.
		Vats	Presses	Curd mill	Whey tank	Hoops	Rennet test	Boiler		
Michigan, Cheddar.....	Good...	2, clean...	1	1	Good...	15	Yes....	10 HP..	Good...	No.
Michigan.....	Good...	4, good...	2	.....	Good...	Yes....	.....	10 HP..	Good...	Natural.
Michigan.....	Good...	2, good...	2	.....	Good...	Yes....	.....	8 HP..	Good...	Natural.
Soft Michigan.....	Good...	2, good...	1	1	Good...	Yes....	Yes....	6 HP..	Good...	Natural.
Michigan.....	Good...	2, clean...	1	1	Good...	13	.....	6 HP..	Good...	Artificial.
Michigan.....	Good...	2, clean...	2	1	Good...	20	.....	6 HP..	Good...	Artificial.
Soft Michigan.....	Good...	2, good...	2	.....	Good...	Yes....	.....	35 HP..	Good...	Natural.
Cheddar.....	Good...	2, clean...	1	Yes..	Good...	18	Yes....	12 HP..	Fair....	.....
Michigan.....	Good...	2, good...	2	.....	Good...	Yes....	.....	7 HP..	Good...	Natural.
Michigan.....	Good...	1, good...	1	.....	Good...	Yes....	.....	8 HP..	Good...	.....
Michigan.....	Good...	2, good...	1	.....	Good...	Yes....	Yes....	10 HP..	Good...	.....
Michigan.....	Good...	2, fair...	2	.....	Yes....	Yes....	Yes....	.....	Good...	.....
Michigan.....	Bad...	2, poor...	1	.....	Good...	Yes....	Yes....	5 HP..	Good...	Natural.
Soft Michigan.....	Good...	2, steam...	Yes..	Yes..	Clean...	Yes....	.....	10 HP..	Fair....	Natural.
Michigan.....	Good...	3, good...	2	.....	Good...	Yes....	.....	12 HP..	Good...	Natural.
Soft Michigan.....	Good...	2, fair...	1	.....	Good...	Yes....	Yes....	12 HP..	Good...	.....
Soft Michigan.....	Good...	2, good...	1	.....	Good...	Yes....	Yes....	6 HP..	Good...	.....
Michigan.....	Good...	1, good...	1	.....	Good...	Yes....	Yes....	6 HP..	Good...	Natural.
Michigan.....	Fine...	2, good...	9	.....	Yes....	Yes....	Yes....	8 HP..	Fine....	Natural.
Michigan.....	Good...	3, good...	9	.....	Good...	Yes....	Yes....	.....	Good...	Natural.
Soft Michigan.....	Good...	2, clean...	1	.....	Dirty...	12	Yes....	8 HP..	Good...	Natural.
Soft Michigan.....	Good...	2, clean...	2	1	Good...	20	.....	14 HP..	.....	Natural.
Soft Michigan.....	Good...	3, clean...	2	.....	Fair....	26	.....	10 HP..	Poor...	.....
Soft Michigan.....	Good...	3, clean...	2	.....	Bad....	25	.....	10 HP..	Good...	.....
Soft Michigan.....	Good...	1, clean...	1	1	Good...	20	Yes....	12 HP..	Good...	Natural.

Name	Postoffice.	Patron of.	Total No. of cows.	No. of cows giving milk.	Daily production of milk in pounds.	Breed.
Mecosta county, July:						
T. Gorten.....	Remus, No. 3.....	Remus Creamery.....	9	8	168	Mixed.....
Jas. Secord.....	Millbrook, No. 1.....	Remus Creamery.....	4	3		Mixed.....
H. J. Harvey.....	Remus, No. 3.....	Remus Creamery.....	8	7	154	Durham grades....
Monroe county, July:						
Geo. Peters & Son.....	Petersburg.....	Home Creamery.....	85	70	1,400	Grade Jerseys....
Saginaw county, July:						
Chris. Martin.....	Chesaning, No. 5.....	Maple Grove Butter Factory..	3	2	38	Grades.....
I. Martin.....	Chesaning, No. 5.....	Maple Grove Butter Factory..	4	4	72	Grades.....
B. H. Eickhold.....	New Lathrop.....	Maple Grove Butter Factory..	10	10	1,600	Grades.....
M. Bitterman.....	Chesaning, No. 5.....	Maple Grove Butter Factory..	9	7	150	Durham grades....
A. Bueche.....	Layton Corners.....	Maple Grove Butter Factory..	3	3	60	Jersey grades....
R. Studer.....	Chesaning, No. 5.....	Maple Grove Butter Factory..	7	7	109	Natives.....
Shiawassee Co., July:						
Julia Evans.....	Oakley.....	Henderson Creamery.....	1	1	25	Grade.....
O. Hess.....	Henderson, No. 1.....	Henderson Creamery.....	3	3	60	Grades.....
A. M. Drumm.....	Henderson, No. 1.....	Henderson Creamery.....	5	5	100	Grades.....
C. R. Wilkinson.....	Perry, No. 2.....	Perry Cheese Factory.....	6	5	90	Holstein.....
Allegan Co., August:						
Alex. Patterson.....	Dorr.....	Dorr Creamery.....	22	5	110	Holsteins.....
Bay county, August:						
J. A. Ellison.....	Munger, No. 1.....	Reese Creamery.....	11	11	170	Mixed.....
C. Duxumel.....	Munger, No. 1.....	Reese Creamery.....	9	8		Mixed.....
E. Reinsch.....	Munger, No. 1.....	Reese Creamery.....	8	6		Mixed.....
Chas. Koss.....	Munger, No. 1.....	Reese Creamery.....	6	6		Mixed.....
Chas. Arndt.....	Munger, No. 2.....	Reese Creamery.....	4	4		Mixed.....
Wm. Rachwits.....	Munger, No. 1.....	Reese Creamery.....	7	7		Mixed.....
M. Zallman.....	Munger, No. 1.....	Reese Creamery.....	2	2		Mixed.....
Henry Zallman.....	Munger, No. 1.....	Reese Creamery.....	10	8		Mixed.....
G. Traverse Co., August:						
James Harris.....	Traverse City, No. 2....	Makes Butter.....	16	13	208	Jerseys.....
Huron Co., August:						
S. A. Kailer.....	Elkton, No. 3.....	Elkton Creamery.....	4	4	72	Grades.....
Wm. Huff.....	Elkton, No. 3.....	Warner's Elmhurst Factory...	3	2	62	Grades.....
F. Mauseau.....	Elkton, No. 3.....	Warner's Elmhurst Factory...	5	5	100	Durham grades....
H. Huff.....	Elkton, No. 3.....	Warner's Elmhurst Factory...	5	5	85	Durham.....
D. Sinclair.....	Elkton, No. 3.....	Warner's Elmhurst Factory...	3	3	60	Grades.....
Matthew Smith.....	Bad Axe, No. 1.....	Warner's Elmhurst Factory...	5	5	80	Durham.....
S. F. Bodey.....	Gagetown, No. 3.....	Warner's Gagetown Factory...	15	13	248	Natives.....
H. Wallace.....	Gagetown, No. 3.....	Warner's Gagetown Factory...	10	10	200	Durham grades....
A. Martin.....	Gagetown.....	Warner's Gagetown Factory...	5	4	70	Durham grades....
Jacob Decker.....	Pigeon.....	Warner's Pigeon Factory.....	5	5	100	Grades.....
Livingston Co., August:						
J. F. Kirshman.....	Fenton, No. 3.....	Fenton Cheese Factory.....	20	20	310	Mixed.....
Frank Seaton.....	Fenton.....	Fenton Cheese Factory.....	5	5	75	
Amrose Hoyt.....	Fenton, No. 2.....	Fenton Cheese Factory.....	11	9	140	Mixed.....
John J. Hicks.....	Fenton, No. 3.....	Fenton Cheese Factory.....	5	1		Mixed.....
Bert Myers.....	Fenton, No. 2.....	Fenton Cheese Factory.....	14	10	165	Mixed.....
Saginaw Co., August:						
N. Stockmeyer.....	Reese, No. 2.....	Reese Creamery.....	9	7		Mixed.....
L. Bahr.....	Reese, No. 2.....	Reese Creamery.....	6	6	100	Durham.....
F. Liebknecht.....	Reese, No. 2.....	Reese Creamery.....	7	5		Mixed.....

of Dairies.

Ration.	Stable.			Cows kept clean.	Water.
	Clean and sanitary.	Ventilation.	Light.		
Clover hay, cornstalks.....	Fair....	Doors, windows.....	No.....	Yes....	Drive well.
Clover hay, cornstalks, carrots.....	Fair....	Building stable.....	Fair....	Yes....	Tubular well.
Clover hay, corn fodder, bran, oats.....	Fair....	Hay chute.....	Fair....	Yes....	Drive well.
Silage, hay, cotton seed.....	Yes....	Chute.....	Yes....	Yes....	Tubular well.
Cornstalks, hay.....	Yes....	Doors, windows.....	Yes....	.....	Open well.
Cornstalks, hay.....	Yes....	Doors.....	No.....	.....	Open well.
Cornstalks, hay, corn, oats.....	Fair....	Doors, windows.....	Fair....	.....	Tubular well.
Cornstalks, hay, corn, oats.....	Fair....	Doors.....	No.....	.....	Open well.
Cornstalks, hay, corn.....	Yes....	Doors, windows.....	Fair....	.....	Open well.
Cornstalks, hay.....	Yes....	Doors, windows.....	Yes....	.....	Tubular well.
Cornstalks, hay, corn, oats.....	Yes....	Doors, windows.....	No.....	.....	Spring.
Cornstalks and hay.....	Fair....	.....	No.....	.....	Open well.
Hay, cornstalks, corn, oats.....	Yes....	Doors.....	No.....	.....	Tubular well.
Cornstalks, hay, corn, oats.....	Yes....	Hay chute.....	Fair....	Yes....	Drive well.
Hay, ensilage, cotton seed, bran.....	Yes....	Hay chute.....	Yes....	Yes....	Drive well.
Hay, cornstalks, bran mash.....	No.....	Cracks, doors.....	No.....	Yes....	Drive well.
Cornstalks, hay, mangles.....	Fair....	Doors, windows.....	Fair....	Yes....	Drilled well.
Cornstalks, hay, corn, oats, bran.....	No.....	Doors, openings.....	No.....	Yes....	Drilled well.
Cornstalks, straw.....	No.....	Holes in wall.....	No.....	Yes....	Dug well.
Clover hay, cornstalks, roots, corn.....	Fair....	Doors, windows.....	No.....	Yes....	Dug well.
Hay, cornstalks.....	Fair....	About to build.....	.....	Yes....	Tubular well.
Cornstalks and hay.....	Fair....	Holes in wall.....	No.....	Yes....	Drilled well.
Cornstalks, hay.....	Fair....	Holes in wall.....	No.....	Yes....	Drilled well.
Hay, peas, oats, silage, cotton seed.....	Yes....	Windows, doors.....	Yes....	Yes....	Drive well.
Cornstalks, hay.....	Yes....	.....	Yes....	Yes....	Tubular well.
Hay, oats.....	Yes....	Doors, windows.....	Fair....	.....	Tubular well.
Cornstalks, hay, oats, corn.....	Yes....	Doors.....	No.....	.....	Open well.
Hay, oats and barley.....	Yes....	Doors, windows.....	Yes....	Yes....	Open well.
Cornstalks.....	Fair....	Doors.....	No.....	.....	Open well.
Cornstalks, straw.....	Clean....	Door.....	No.....	.....	Open well.
Cornstalks, hay, bean straw.....	No.....	.....	No.....	.....	Spring.
Cornstalks, hay, corn, oats, rye.....	Yes....	Windows, doors.....	No.....	Yes....	Spring creek.
Cornstalks, hay, bran, corn.....	Yes....	Doors, windows.....	Yes....	Yes....	River.
Cornstalks, hay, oats, barley.....	Fair....	Doors, windows.....	No.....	.....	Tubular well.
Cornstalks, hay, corn, oats, bran.....	Yes....	Hay chute.....	Yes....	Yes....	Creek.
Cornstalks, hay, corn, oats.....	Yes....	Hay chute.....	Fair....	Yes....	Drive well.
Cornstalks, hay, corn, oats.....	No.....	Cracks.....	No.....	Yes....	Lake.
Cornstalks, hay, corn, oats.....	No.....	Hay chute.....	Yes....	Yes....	Drive well.
Cornstalks, hay, corn, oats, bran.....	No.....	Cracks, doors.....	No.....	Yes....	Drive well.
Cornstalks, hay, corn meal.....	Yes....	Door.....	Yes....	Yes....	Drilled well.
Hay, cornstalks, beet pulp, corn, oats.....	Yes....	Door, window.....	Yes....	Yes....	Drive well.
Cornstalks, hay.....	Yes....	Doors.....	Fair....	Yes....	Drilled well.

Inspection City Milk Supply.

Name.	Health of herd and its protection.	Cleanliness.	Construction and care of utensils.	Health of employees and manner of milking.	Handling the milk.	Total.	Sanitary conditions.	Quality of milk.			
								Per cent butter fat.	Lactometer.	Total solids.	Solids not fat.
Lake Odessa, April:											
H. H. Lyon.....	98	90	95	100	100	483	Excellent...	3.6	32.6	12.4	8.8
Portland, April:											
J. H. Briggs.....	95	98	98	95	98	484	Excellent...	4.2	31	12.7	8.5
Armada, May:											
L. D. Anderson.....	95	90	93	90	95	468	Good.....	3.6	31.5	12.2	8.6
Battle Creek, May:											
Morgan Brothers.....	62	45	70	80	65	322	Poor.....				
Duane Daly.....	85	70	70	80	90	395	Poor.....				
Vicksburg, May:											
Wm. Southworth.....	97	93	95	96	95	476	Good.....	4.5	32.5	13.5	9.0
Harrington Bros.....	90	85	95	90	75	435	Medium.....	3.5	32		
Edmore, June:											
Hiram Roose.....	95	90	93	90	100	468	Good.....				
Monroe, June:											
L. J. Dubois.....	95	85	90	95	95	455	Good.....	3.6	32	12.3	8.72
Eli Duvall.....	90	90	85	95	90	490	Excellent...	3.4	31	11.4	8.37
John Mayo.....	85	85	80	95	80	415	Medium.....	4.0	31	12.5	8.55
Pontiac, June:											
C. S. Bartlett.....	100	95	100	100	100	495	Excellent...	4.3			
William Kemp.....	100	85	100	100	90	475	Good.....				
I. S. Taylor.....	95	80	100	100	100	475	Medium.....				
G. L. Todd.....	85	80	100	100	100	465	Medium.....	4.4			
R. Bartlett & Son.....	100	100	100	100	100	500	Excellent...	3.8			
K. L. Grow.....	100	100	100	100	100	500	Excellent...				
Jas. E. Callow.....	100	90	90	100	100	490	Excellent...	4.0			
Mary E. Young.....	90	80	100	100	100	470	Good.....	4.1			
Wayne, June:											
Bert Boyce.....	95	95	95	100	100	485	Excellent...	3.4	30.5	11.8	8.4
C. M. Kilander.....	100	98	100	100	100	498	Excellent...	3.9	31	12.4	8.53
H. Carlson.....	100	95	100	100	100	495	Excellent...	3.8	31	12.3	8.51
Allegan, July:											
John Strabing.....	98	85	98	95	100	476	Good.....	3.5	30.1	11.5	8.1
Carleton, July:											
Geo. S. Burgess.....	85	85	95	95	95	455	Good.....		28		
Dundee, July:											
A. T. Bordine.....	90	85	90	95	90	450	Good.....	4.0	30	12.3	8.3
Marine City, July:											
E. Daniels.....	85	80	80	90	85	420	Medium.....	4.0	30	12.3	8.3
St. Clair, July:											
T. Ruff.....	100	90	90	90	85	455	Good.....	4.2	31	12.7	8.5
G. C. Barrion.....	80	70	95	95	85	425	Medium.....	4.1	30	12.4	8.31
Tecumseh, July:											
J. S. Temple.....	90	90	80	95	95	450	Good.....	4	30	12.3	8.3
Mrs. Robert Carnes.....	95	85	85	95	85	425	Medium.....				
William Powell.....	95	90	90	95	80	450	Good.....	3.9	31	12.4	8.5
J. K. Waldron.....	90	90	90	95	95	460	Good.....	3.9	30	12.2	8.3

Inspection of Apiaries.

Name.	Postoffice.	Number of colonies.	Honey sold.	Condition of colonies.	Available flora.	Condition of honey house.	Condition of yard.
Antrim county, July:							
O. Jones.....	Bellaire.....	19	None...	Healthy.....	Berries.....	Neat...	Neat.
Oscar Reed.....	Central Lake.....	46	2,000	Healthy.....	Berries.....	Neat...	Neat.
S. P. Chapman.....	Mancelona.....	200	23,000	Healthy.....	Berries.....	Neat...	Neat.
Calhoun county, July:							
John Wilson.....	Battle Creek.....	47	650	40 healthy, 7 diseased..	Clover.....	Neat...	Neat.
Charlevoix county, July:							
Ira Bartlett.....	East Jordan.....	100	20,000	Healthy except 13.....	Berries.....	Neat...	Neat.
Clare county, July:							
O. J. Munson.....	Clare.....	24	456	Healthy.....	Clover.....	Fair...	Fair.
Clinton county, July:							
O. V. Grove.....	Fowler.....	36	2,500	Healthy.....	Clover.....	Neat...	Neat.
Kalkaska county, July:							
C. D. Townsend.....	Kalkaska.....	150	10,000	Healthy.....	Berries.....	Neat...	Neat.
G. H. Kirkpatrick.....	Rapid City.....	150	12,000	Healthy.....	Raspberries.....	Fair...	Neat.
Kent county, July:							
L. C. Woodman.....	Grand Rapids.....	150	6,000	Healthy.....	Clover.....	Neat...	Neat.
Midland county, July:							
C. E. Hutchinson.....	Coleman.....	44	600	Healthy except 4.....	Clover.....	Neat...	Neat.
Oscoda county, July:							
Levi Wethered.....	Park Lake.....	60	2,000	Healthy except 10.....	Clover.....	Fair...	Fair.
Saginaw county, July:							
O. J. Hetherington.....	Saginaw.....	56	1,000	Healthy.....	Clover.....	Neat...	Neat.
Wexford county, July:							
O. P. Taylor.....	Cadillac.....	75	3,500	Healthy.....	Clover, berries.....	Neat...	Very neat.
Benri county, August:							
E. A. Boal.....	Hinchman.....	100	2,000	Mostly healthy.....	Clover.....	Fair...	Fair.
E. L. Hall.....	St. Joseph.....	45	2,000	Healthy.....	Clover.....	Neat...	Very neat.
Cass county, August:							
E. Corwin.....	Dowagiac.....	120	6,000	Diseased.....	Clover.....	Fair...	Neat.
F. Corwin.....	Dowagiac.....	7	None...	Healthy.....	Clover.....	Fair...	Fair.
F. Holloway.....	Dowagiac.....	11	None...	Diseased.....	Clover.....	Fair...	Slovenly.
Jackson county, August:							
L. A. Aspinwall.....	Jackson.....	70	5,000	Healthy.....	Clover.....	Neat...	Neat.
John Downer.....	Jackson.....	31	200	Healthy.....	Clover.....	Neat...	Neat.
Kalamazoo Co., August:							
Wm. Worden.....	Kalamazoo.....	37	378	Healthy.....	Clover.....	Fair...	Fair.
Shiawasse Co., August							
Orville Jones.....	Owosso.....	46	450	Healthy.....	Clover.....	Neat...	Neat.

STATE ANALYST'S REPORT.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Lansing, Michigan, June 30, 1907.

HON. A. C. BIRD,

Michigan Dairy and Food Commissioner,

Dear Sir:—Permit me to submit herewith my report as State Analyst for the year ending June thirtieth, 1907.

The year has been an exceptionally busy one and an interesting one from a laboratory standpoint. Aside from the regular work of the Department the laboratory has been referred to continually by the other State departments and in so far as the facilities of the laboratory would permit, we have endeavored to assist them in the problems referred to us. As an example of the above, I recall to your notice the work of the laboratory in investigating, at the combined requests of the Secretary of the State Board of Health and the Fish and Game Warden, the conditions in the Grand river causing the death of so many fish. The results of this investigation were detailed to you in my letter of October 27, 1906.

The work of the laboratory, during the year, has been much greater than during the year previous and is continually on the increase. While on April 1, 1905, two men were required to do the necessary analytical work, there is now required the service of four men. This is caused partly by the increased proficiency of the force of inspectors and the more detailed inspection of the food products on the markets.

A very desirable addition to the Department force and especially to the laboratory staff was made when a janitor was selected who also acts as a laboratory helper. In the repairing of plumbing, apparatus and in general repair work and construction work, of which in a laboratory there is always great need, we feel sure that the selection of a capable janitor and helper is no small item in raising the standard of efficiency and economy in the laboratory.

The crying need of the laboratory just now is more room and better natural light and ventilation. Although we have more space occupied in active chemical work than ever before, we have not sufficient space for handling the work economically. The ventilation is very poor and at times is very trying indeed. Necessarily the work of the analyst results in the consumption of the oxygen in the air much beyond that incident to respiration and exceptional provision should be made in the laboratory for ventilation. It is to be hoped that very soon better quarters will be provided for the laboratory where the light will be good and where it will be possible to provide satisfactory ventilation.

During this year the regular official work of the laboratory has necessitated the analysis of 1,819 samples of food products of which 553 samples have been condemned as adulterated within the meaning of the statute. The description and report of the condemned samples follow, together with the report of the analyses of butter sampled monthly at the Educational Scoring Test conducted by this Department.

My thanks are due, and are hereby cheerfully given, to my co-workers in the laboratory: Messrs. L. H. Van Wormer B. Sc., Assistant Chemist, Fred S. Dunks B. Sc., and Wilmer E. Robison LL. B. whose co-operation has been loyal and freely given at all times. The janitor and laboratory helper, Mr. E. H. Parker, I commend for his painstaking attention to the details entrusted to him. With the above mentioned laboratory staff, I unite in an assurance to you of our appreciation of your interest in and sympathy with the whole work upon which we have been engaged during the year past.

Submitting this report and commending it to your consideration, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,
FLOYD W. ROBISON,
State Analyst.

ANALYSES.

SUMMARY.

Article.	Total	Not found adulterated.	Found adulterated.
Allepice.....	3	2	1
Apple Butter.....	1	0	1
Baking Powder.....	7	4	3
Beans (canned).....	1	1	0
Beef (corned).....	1	1	0
Buckwheat Flour.....	4	3	1
Butter.....	34	12	21
Catsup.....	25	2	23
Cereal (beverage).....	1	1	0
Cereal (flakes).....	1	1	0
Canned Fruit.....	2	0	2
Cheese.....	6	3	3
Cherries.....	1	0	1
Chicken Loin.....	1	0	1
Chocolate and cocoas.....	3	3	0
Chocolate Drops.....	1	0	1
Cider.....	1	1	2
Cinnamon.....	6	6	0
Cloves.....	1	0	1
Cocanut (shredded).....	1	1	0
Coffee.....	3	3	0
Colors.....	1	1	0
Corn (canned).....	3	2	1
Corn Syrup.....	11	0	11
Cranberry Sauce.....	1	1	0
Cream.....	52	42	10
Crushed Cherries.....	1	0	1
Egg Noodles.....	1	1	0
Extracts.....	82	33	49
Flour.....	2	2	0
Fruit and Fruit Juices.....	7	7	0
Gelatine.....	1	1	0
Ginger.....	3	3	0
Glucose Mixture.....	1	1	0
Grape Juice.....	3	3	0
Grease.....	1	0	1
Honey.....	12	12	0
Horse Radish.....	3	2	1
Ice cream.....	1	1	0
Jellies, jams, preserves, etc.....	49	23	26
Lactose.....	1	1	0
Lard.....	10	3	7
Lard Compound.....	1	1	0
Liquid Fruit Raspberry.....	1	0	1
Malt Mead.....	1	1	0
Maple Sugar Cream.....	1	1	0
Maple Syrup and Maple Sugar.....	109	42	67
Ment.....	2	1	1
Ment, Orange.....	1	1	0
Milk.....	1,068	864	204
Mixtures.....	4	4	0
Molasses.....	20	19	1
Mustard.....	26	12	14
Nutmeg.....	1	1	0
Olive Oil.....	2	1	1
Olives.....	4	0	4
Ota-Cos.....	1	0	1
Oysters.....	10	10	0
Peas (canned).....	7	2	5
Pepper.....	15	10	5

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

SUMMARY.—*Concluded.*

Article.	Total.	Not found adulterated.	Found adulterated.
Pie.....	1	0	1
Preservatives.....	2	0	2
Preserves.....	4	4	0
Sago (white).....	1	1	0
Salmon.....	3	3	0
Salt (seasoning).....	7	5	2
Sauce (Worcestershire).....	1	1	0
Soap.....	1	1	0
Soda Fountain Goods.....	34	34	0
Soup.....	1	0	1
Starch.....	1	1	0
Strawberries (crushed).....	1	0	1
Sugar (granulated).....	2	2	0
Sugar (pulverized).....	2	0	2
Syrup.....	28	6	22
Tapioca.....	1	1	0
Tomatoes (canned).....	1	1	0
Vinegar.....	46	16	30
Water.....	49	36	13
Wines.....	7	0	7
Totals.....	1,819	1,266	553

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES.

ALLSPICE.

No. 8492, W-46. Sample of "Allspice." Not a pure allspice.

APPLE BUTTER.

No. 10172, N-385. Sample of "Apple Butter" manufactured by Columbia Conserve Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Preservative not stated on the label.

BAKING POWDER.

No. 8625, W-56. Sample of "Baking Powder," manufactured by J. H. Conrad & Co., Chicago. Sample is not a pure cream of tartar powder.

No. 10736, Unofficial. Sample of "Rocket Yeast Powder." An alum phosphate baking powder, not properly labeled.

No. 10898, Unofficial. Sample of Cream of Tartar Baking Powder." Not a pure cream of tartar baking powder.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

No. 10603, Unofficial. Sample of "Buckwheat Flour." A trace of wheat, probably accidental.

BUTTER.

No. 8633, I-43. Sample of "Dairy Butter," procured of Lafer Brothers, 17 Cadillac Square, Detroit. Sample is renovated butter, not properly stamped.

No. 8878, I-81. Sample of "Butter." Jobbers, McDonnell Bros. Co., Detroit. Sample is renovated butter.

No. 9350, G-164. Sample of "Dairy Butter." Dealer, John McNulty, Detroit. Sample is renovated butter.

No. 9351, G-165. Sample of "Renovated Butter." Dealer, John McNulty, Detroit. Sample is renovated butter. Package not stamped properly.

No. 9387, I-114. Sample of "Butter." Jobbers, Bloomgerden & Elenstein, Detroit. The sample is oleomargarine.

No. 10315, Unofficial. Sample of "White Rose Creamery Butter." Sample is renovated butter.

No. 10316, Unofficial. Sample "No. 15 A. B. C. Co." Sample is renovated butter.

No. 10317, Unofficial. Sample of "No. 16 A. B. C. Co." Sample is renovated butter.

No. 10318, Unofficial. Sample "5 lb. Crock A. B. C. Co." Sample is renovated butter.

No. 10319, Unofficial. Sample "No. 19-1 print White Rose Creamery Butter." Sample is renovated butter.

No. 10320, Unofficial. Sample "No. 18 A. B. C. Co." Sample is renovated butter.

No. 10321, Unofficial. Sample "No. 17 A. B. C. Co." Sample is renovated butter.

No. 10322, Unofficial. Sample "10 lb. Crock A. B. C. Co." Sample is renovated butter.

No. 10351, W-138. Sample of "Butter" handled by American Butter & Cheese Co., Detroit, Mich. Sample is renovated butter.

No. 10361, I-164. Sample of "Butter" manufactured by American Farm Products Co., Saginaw, Mich. Sample is renovated butter.

No. 10683, Unofficial. Sample of "Butter" handled by St. Croix Produce Co., Ironwood, Mich. Sample is renovated butter.

No. 10730, I-201. Sample of "Dairy Butter." Dealer, Max Noon, Detroit. Sample is renovated butter.

No. 10762, I-212. Sample of "Cooking Butter." Dealer, Pat. Burke, 370 Toledo St., Detroit. Sample is oleomargarine, uncolored, sold for and as butter.

No. 10825, Unofficial. Sample of "Butter." Below standard in butter fat.

No. 10842, I-223. Sample of "Butter" handled by Lafer Bros., Detroit. Sample is oleomargarine, natural color, sold as and for butter.

No. 10977. Sample of "Butter" manufactured by O. M. Elliott, Lansing. Sample is oleomargarine colored in imitation of yellow butter.

CATSUP.

No. 8556, L-796. Sample of "Catsup," Yankee Doodle brand, manufactured by the American Relish Co., Indianapolis. Contains saccharine.

No. 8740, I-63. Sample of "Tomato Catsup," manufactured by T. H. Johnson, Detroit. Contains preservative not stated on label.

No. 8743, I-66. Sample of "Tomato Catsup," manufactured by J. E. Wallace, Detroit. Contains preservative not stated on label.

No. 8744, I-67. Sample of "Tomato Catsup," manufactured by Frank Zimmer, Detroit. Contains preservative not stated on label.

No. 8788, I-75. Sample of "Tomato Catsup," manufactured by F. Mothersill, Detroit. Contains preservative not stated on label.

No. 8874, I-77. Sample of "Tomato Catsup," manufactured by Thos. S. Beaudoin, Detroit. Contains preservative not stated on label.

No. 8875, I-78. Sample of "Tomato Catsup," manufactured by E. J. Dossin, Detroit. Contains preservative not stated on label.

No. 8876, I-79. Sample of "Ketchup," manufactured by Acme Preserve Co., Adrian. Contains preservative not stated on label.

No. 9386, I-113. Sample of "Tomato Catsup," manufactured by the Schorndorfer & Eberhard Co., Cleveland. Preserved with a benzoate not mentioned on the label.

No. 9822, I-125. Sample of "Tomato Catsup," manufactured by the Empire Manufacturing Co., Detroit. Preserved with a benzoate not stated on label.

No. 9823, I-126. Sample of "Tomato Catsup," manufactured by Erie Preserving Co., Buffalo. Preserved with a benzoate not stated on label.

No. 9941, I-131. Sample of "Tomato Catsup," manufactured by E. G. Daily, Detroit. Preserved with a benzoate not stated on label.

No. 9990, N-357. Sample of "Tomato Catsup," manufactured by the Leroux Cider & Vinegar Co., Toledo. Preserved with a benzoate not stated on label.

No. 10056, I-142. Sample of "Catsup" manufactured by T. A. Snyder Preserve Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Preserved with a benzoate not stated on label.

No. 10155, I-151. Sample of "Tomato Catsup," manufactured by Frank P. Zimmer, Detroit, Mich. Preserved with a benzoate not stated on the label.

No. 10157, I-154. Sample of "Tomato Catsup," manufactured by Lutz & Schramm Co., Allegheny, Pa. Preserved with a benzoate not stated on the label.

No. 10165, Unofficial. Sample of "Tomato Catsup." Preserved with a benzoate not stated on label.

No. 10167, N-381. Sample of "Ketchup," manufactured by Acme Preserve Co., Adrian, Mich. Preserved with a benzoate not stated on the label.

No. 10169, N-383. Sample of "Tomato Catsup," manufactured by Lutz & Schramm Co., Allegheny, Pa. Preserved with a benzoate not stated on the label.

No. 10412, X-166. Sample of "Pure Tomato Catsup," manufactured by Moffet & Skinner, Flint, Mich. Preserved with a benzoate not stated on the label.

No. 10413, X-467. Sample of "St. Lawrence Catsup," manufactured by Puhl-Webb & Co., Chicago, Ill. Preserved with a benzoate not stated on the label.

No. 10735, N-414. Sample of "Ketchup," manufactured by Acme Preserve Co., Adrian, Mich. Preserved with a benzoate not stated on the label.

No. 10932, X-205. Sample of "Tomato Catsup," manufactured by H. G. Bates, Blanchester, Ohio. Contains starchy material.

CANNED CORN.

No. 10540, N-407. Sample of "Canned Corn," manufactured by The Paxton Canning Co., Paxton, Ill. No label on can.

CANNED FRUIT.

No. , Unofficial. Sample of "Canned Fruit." Contains preservative.

No. 10252, Unofficial. Sample of "Canned Peaches." Contains preservative injurious to health.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

CHERRIES.

No. 8617, I-42. Sample of "Maraschino Cherries," manufactured by Rheinstrom, Bettman, Johnson & Co., Cincinnati. Preserved with a benzoate not mentioned on label.

CHEESE.

No. 10423, H-595. Sample of "Cheese" manufactured by Doyle Cheese Co., Ovid. Dangerous.

No. 10424, Unofficial. Sample of "Cheese." Dangerous.

No. 10425, Unofficial. Sample of "Cheese." Dangerous.

CHICKEN LOAF.

No. 10296, N-391. Sample of "Chicken Loaf," manufactured by Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill. Unwholesome.

CHOCOLATE DROPS.

No. 10534, Unofficial. Sample of "Chocolate Drops." Sample contains alcohol.

CIDER.

No. 8799, N-22. Sample of "Duffy's Cider," handled by Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago. Preserved with a benzoate not mentioned on label.

No. 8896, N-70. Sample of "Duffy's Cider," handled by Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago. Preserved with a benzoate not mentioned on label.

CLOVES.

No. 9563, Unofficial. Sample of "Cloves." Not pure cloves.

CORN SYRUP.

No. 10017, Unofficial. Sample of "Maple City Corn Syrup." Not properly labeled.

No. 10050, W-122. Sample of "Glucose Mixture," manufactured by Warner Sugar Refining Co., Waukegan, Ill. Not true to formula.

No. 10106, N-371. Sample of "Corn Syrup," manufactured by Corn Products Co., Chicago, Ill. Not properly labeled.

No. 10360, I-163. Sample of "Cornea, Fancy Table Syrup," manufactured by the Corn Products Refining Co., New York. Does not contain the amount of cane claimed on label.

No. 10427, Y-47. Sample of "Corn Syrup," manufactured by Warner Syrup Refining Co., Waukegan, Ill. Not true to label.

No. 10529, Y-58. Sample of "Corn Syrup," manufactured by the Corn Products Mfg. Co., Davenport, Iowa. Not properly labeled.

No. 10556, W-148. Sample of "Corn Syrup," manufactured by Warner Sugar Refining Co., Waukegan, Ill. Not true to formula.

No. 10653, W-158. Sample of "Corn Syrup," manufactured by Franklin, MacVeagh & Co., Chicago, Ill. Not true to formula.

No. 10801, W-162. Sample of "Table Syrup (Pure Gold)," manufactured by Franklin, MacVeagh & Co., Chicago, Ill. Not properly labeled.

No. 10809, W-170. Sample of "Table Syrup, Lucky Hit, Fancy," manufactured by McNeil & Higgins Co., Chicago, Ill. Improperly labeled, not true to formula.

No. 10830, I-219. Sample of "Corn Syrup," handled by J. E. Wallace, Detroit, Mich. Not true to formula, improperly labeled.

CREAM.

No. 8967, H-206. Sample of "Cream." Contains formaldehyde preservative.

No. 9066, T-125. Sample of "Cream." Sample is not cream.

No. 9067, T-126. Sample of "Cream." Not up to United States standard.

No. 9069, T-128. Sample of "Cream." Not up to United States standard in fat.

No. 10141, T-581. Sample of "Cream," produced by J. C. Lutz, Battle Creek, Mich. Below standard in fat.

No. 10175, T-583. Sample of "Cream," produced by J. C. Lutz, Battle Creek, Mich. Not cream.

No. 10454, Y-51. Sample of "Evaporated Cream," manufactured by Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York, N. Y. Not properly labeled.

No. 10554, W-146. Sample of "Evaporated Cream," manufactured by Michigan Condensed Milk Co., New York, N. Y. An unsweetened condensed milk not properly labeled.

No. 10650, W-155. Sample of "Evaporated Cream (Peerless)," manufactured by Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York, N. Y. An unsweetened condensed milk not properly labeled.

No. 10740, N-416. Sample of "Pet Evaporated Cream," manufactured by Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ill. Not properly labeled.

CRUSHED CHERRIES.

No. 10919, G-193. Sample of "Crushed Cherries," manufactured by The Mihalovitch-Fletcher Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Contains preservative not stated on the label.

EXTRACTS.

No. 8141, Unofficial. Sample of "Vanilla." Contains foreign color.

No. 8562, N-7. Sample of "Strawberry Flavo," manufactured by S. Gumpert, New York. Sample is a mixture or compound, not properly labeled.

No. 8565, Unofficial Sample of "Lemon Extract." Not a true extract of lemon.

No. 8641, I-44. Sample of "Lemon Extract," manufactured by J. P. Deiter & Co., Chicago. Not equal to Pharmacopœia standard.

No. 8642, I-45. Sample of "Lemon Extract," manufactured by Frisbie Mfg. Co., Detroit. Not a true extract of lemon.

No. 8643, I-46. Sample of "Vanilla Extract," manufactured by Cadillac Extract Co., Detroit. Not a pure vanilla extract.

No. 8662, W-57. Sample of "Compound Flavor of Vanilla," manufactured by the Bennett Chemical Co., LeRoy, New York. Not properly labeled.

No. 8667, I-50. Sample of "Vanilla and Tonka Extract," manufactured by Schorndorfer & Eberhard Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Sample is artificially colored and deceptively labeled.

No. 8686, I-54. Sample of "Vanilla Extract." Not a pure vanilla extract.

No. 8751, I-71. Sample of "Extract Vanilla," handled by Fred Frey, Detroit. Not a pure vanilla extract.

No. 8871, U-161. Sample of "Strawberry Extract," manufactured by Carpenter, Cook Co., Menominee, Michigan. An artificial preparation.

No. 8872, U-162. Sample of "Raspberry Extract," manufactured by Carpenter, Cook Co., Menominee, Michigan. An artificial preparation.

No. 8971, I-90. Sample of "Vanilla Extract," manufactured by the Ridgeville Manufacturing Co., Cleveland. Not properly labeled.

No. 9107, N-210. Sample of "Extract of Orange," manufactured by Chapman & Smith, Chicago. Below standard in orange oil.

No. 9779, U-190. Sample of "Extract of Banana," manufactured by the Pure Manufacturing Co., Lake Linden, Michigan. An artificial preparation.

No. 9770, U-189. Sample of "Lemon Extract," manufactured by Lambert & Lowman, Detroit, Mich. An oil extract below standard.

No. 9987, N-354. Sample of "Vanilla," manufactured by the Zipp Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Not a pure vanilla.

No. 10104, N-369. Sample of "Vanilla Extract," manufactured by Phelps, Brace & Co., Detroit, Mich. Not a true extract.

No. 10145, W-133. Sample of "Vanilla Tonka," manufactured by Arctic Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. Not properly labeled.

No. 10301, Y-44. Sample of "Vanillin & Coumarin Flavor," manufactured by A. Schneider, Detroit. Not labeled as a mixture or compound.

No. 10357, Unofficial. Sample of "Vanilla & Tonka Flavor." Contains color.

No. 10358, Unofficial. Sample of "Vanilla & Tonka." Artificially colored.

No. 10370, Unofficial. Sample of "Vanilla Extract." Contains coumarin and added vanillin.

No. 10449, Unofficial. Sample of "Vanilla Extract." Contains a large amount of synthetic vanillin.

No. 10453, Y-50. Sample of "Extract of Vanilla," manufactured by The Schorndorfer & Eberhard Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Not properly labeled.

No. 10455, Y-52. Sample of "Vanilla & Tonka Extract," manufactured by W. E. Bartholomew, Detroit. Artificially colored.

No. 10461, U-205. Sample of "Extract of Vanilla," manufactured by The Codman Extract Co., Milton Junction, Wis. A weak extract artificially colored.

No. 10525, I-182. Sample of "Vanilla & Tonka," manufactured by H. H. Forkel Co., Detroit, Mich. Artificially colored.

No. 10526, I-183. Sample of "Vanilla Extract," manufactured by H. H. Forkel Co., Detroit. Not a pure vanilla.

No. 10527, I-178. Sample of "Vanilla Extract," manufactured by The Schorndorfer & Eberhard Co., Cleveland, Ohio. A low grade extract.

No. 10528, Y-56. Sample of "Vanilla & Tonka," manufactured by H. H. Forkel Co., Detroit, Mich. Artificially colored.

No. 10530, Y-54. Sample of "Vanilla (Pondo)," manufactured by Schorndorfer & Eberhard Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Artificially colored. Not a pure vanilla extract.

No. 10531, Y-55. Sample of "Vanilla Extract," manufactured by H. H. Forkel Co., Detroit, Mich. Not a pure vanilla.

No. 10532, Y-57. Sample of "Vanilla Extract (Baker's Supreme)," manufactured by H. H. Forkel Co., Detroit. Not a pure vanilla.

No. 10552, W-144. Sample of "Vanilla," manufactured by A. B. Judson, Detroit. Not a pure vanilla.

No. 10557, W-149. Sample of "Vanilla," manufactured by H. H. Forkel Co., Detroit, Mich. Not a pure vanilla.

No. 10649, W-154. Sample of "Vanilla Extract," manufactured by Corbin Sons & Co., Chicago, Ill. Contains added color, probably caramel.

No. 10675, G-174. Sample of "Strawberry Extract," manufactured by Foersterling Bros. & Co., Detroit, Mich. An artificial product.

No. 10729, W-160. Sample of "Compound Vanilla," manufactured by the Mexican Chemical Co., Hastings. Not properly labeled.

No. 10734, I-205. Sample of "Vanillin & Coumarin Flavor (Colored)," manufactured by The Dieter Co., Chicago, Ill. An imitation extract colored. Not properly labeled.

No. 10760, I-209. Sample of "Compound Flavoring Extract Vanilla, Tonka & Vanillin," manufactured by Asmus Bros., Detroit. Not properly labeled.

No. 10808, W-169. Sample of "Vanilla Extract," sold by T. A. Harvey, Three Rivers. Contains coumarin and foreign color.

No. 10849, Unofficial. Sample of "Vanilla & Tonka." Contains foreign color.

No. 10878, Unofficial. Sample of "Artificial Strawberry Flavor." Not properly labeled.

No. 10881, I-224. Sample of "Extract of Vanilla," manufactured by The Empire Mfg. Co., Detroit. Contains foreign color.

No. 10882, I-225. Sample "Vanilla Flavor," distributed by C. Elliott & Co., Detroit. Weak extract artificially colored.

No. , Unofficial. Sample of "Vanilla." A mixture of synthetic products and must be labeled accordingly.

No. 10911, G-185. Sample of "Pineapple Extract," manufactured by The Mihalovitch-Fletcher Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. An artificial preparation.

No. 10912, G-186. Sample of "Strawberry Extract," manufactured by The Mihalovitch-Fletcher Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. An artificial preparation.

GREASE.

No. 10754, Unofficial. Sample of grease. Butterfat taken in a decomposing condition from a milk can.

HORSE RADISH.

No. 10758, I-207. Sample of "Horse Radish," received from Frank White, Detroit. Not a pure horse radish.

JAMS, JELLIES, PRESERVES, ETC.

No. 8539, G-155. Sample of "Glucose Fruit Jelly," manufactured by Chapman, Smith & Co., Chicago. An imitation fruit jelly, not properly labeled.

No. 8644, I-47. Sample of "Jam," manufactured by Williams Brothers Company, Detroit, Michigan. Not properly labeled.

No. 8759, W-63. Sample of "Jelly," manufactured by The Leroux Cider & Vinegar Co., Toledo. Jobber, R. A. Bartley, Toledo. Not properly labeled.

No. 8763, W-67. Sample of "Jelly Compound." Jobber, Church & McConnell, Toledo, Ohio. Not properly labeled.

No. 8845, W-71. Sample of "Cherry Preserves," manufactured by Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago, Illinois. Contains glucose and is not properly labeled.

No. 8846, W-72. Sample of "Black Raspberry Preserves," manufactured by Franklin McVeagh & Co., Chicago. Contains glucose and is not properly labeled.

No. 8847, W-73. Sample of "Raspberry Preserves," manufactured by Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago. Contains glucose and is not properly labeled.

No. 8848, W-74. Sample of "Quince Preserves," manufactured by Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago. Contains glucose and is not properly labeled.

No. 8849, W-75. Sample of "Peach Preserves," manufactured by Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago. Contains glucose and is not properly labeled.

No. 8850, W-76. Sample of "Blackberry Preserves," manufactured by Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago. Contains glucose and is not properly labeled.

No. 8857, G-159. Sample of "Jelly," manufactured by Ad. Seidel & Sons, Chicago. An imitation fruit jelly, artificially colored.

No. 8858, G-160. Sample of "Raspberry Preserves," manufactured by J. W. Allen, 210 Wash. Ave. Boulevard, Chicago. An imitation fruit preserves, artificially colored.

No. 8886, W-85. Sample of "Puritan Imitation Preserves," manufactured by the Manierre-Yoe Syrup Co., Chicago. An imitation fruit preserves, artificially colored.

No. 8887, W-86. Sample of "Puritan Imitation Preserves," manufactured by the Manierre-Yoe Syrup Co., Chicago. An imitation fruit preserves, artificially colored.

No. 8979, N-119. Sample of "Imitation Fruit Jelly," manufactured by the Chicago Concentrating Co., Chicago. Not properly labeled.

No. 9525, U-183. Sample of "Imitation Currant Jelly," manufactured by Reid, Murdock & Co., Chicago. An imitation fruit jelly, artificially colored.

No. 9909, N-346. Sample of "Raspberry Jam," manufactured by the

Dodson-Braun Mfg. Co., St. Louis. Imitation fruit jam, artificially colored, and containing preservative not stated on label.

No. 9910, N-347. Sample of "Cherry Jam," manufactured by the Dodson-Braun Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Missouri. An imitation jam artificially colored, and containing preservative not stated on label.

No. 9930, G-166. Sample of "Currant Jelly," handled by J. W. Allen & Co., Chicago. An imitation fruit jelly.

No. 10240, I-163. Sample of "Imitation Fruit Jelly (Lemon)," manufactured by Joseph Middleby, Jr., Boston, Mass. Preserved with a benzoate not stated on the label.

No. 10352, W-139. Sample of "Jelly," manufactured by the Benton Harbor Preserving Co., Chicago, Ill. Contains glucose.

No. 10353, W-140. Sample of "Jelly," manufactured by the Benton Harbor Preserving Co., Chicago, Ill. Contains glucose.

No. 10354, W-141. Sample of "Jelly," manufactured by the Benton Harbor Preserving Co., Chicago, Ill. Contains glucose.

No. 10355, W-142. Sample of "Jelly," manufactured by the Benton Harbor Preserving Co., Chicago, Ill. Contains glucose.

No. 10539, N-406. Sample of "Raspberry Jam (Compound)," manufactured by Dodson-Braun Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo. Imitation jam, artificially colored.

No. 10922, I-231. Sample of "Orange Marmalade," manufactured by Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y. Contains glucose.

LARD.

No. 8753, I-73. Sample of "Lard," dealer, Lafer Brothers, Detroit. The sample is lard compound.

No. 9686, Unofficial. Sample of "Lard," dealer W. C. Rothermal, Essexville. The sample is lard compound.

No. 10049, T-502. Sample of "Lard," from Alex. Jolly, Essexville. A lard compound, package not stamped.

No. 10462, N-403. Sample of "Lard Compound," from Fanning Bros., Boyne Falls. Not properly stamped.

No. 10743, I-206. Sample "Lard Can," handled by the Wm. Fockes Sans Co., Dayton, Ohio. Sample contained lard compound not properly labeled.

No. 10923, I-232. Sample of "Lard," manufactured by the Hammond, Standish & Co., Detroit. A lard compound.

No. 10924, I-233. Sample of "Lard," handled by R. S. Webb, Detroit. A lard compound.

LIQUID FRUIT RASPBERRY.

No. 9018, N-151. Sample of "Liquid Fruit Raspberry," manufactured by The Liquid Carbonic Co., Chicago. Contains preservative not stated on label.

MAPLE SYRUP AND MAPLE SUGAR.

No. 8661, Unofficial. Sample of "Maple Sugar." Not a pure maple sugar.

No. 8690, I-58. Sample of "Maple Sugar," manufactured by the Scudder Syrup Co., Chicago. Not a pure maple sugar.

No. 8940, I-82. Sample of "Maple Sugar," manufactured by the Western Reserve Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Not a pure maple sugar.

No. 8660, Unofficial. Sample of "Maple Syrup." Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 8683, U-162. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by Steele-Wedeles Co., Chicago. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 8694, I-62. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by Robinson & Co., Middlefield, Ohio. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 8702, U-153. Sample of "Maple Syrup," Carpenter, Cook Co., Menominee, Mich., jobbers. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 8721, U-155. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 8742, I-65. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by the Canadian Maple Syrup Co., Detroit. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 8789, U-156. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by Wm. R. Manierre, Chicago. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 8838, U-157. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by Joannes Bros. Co., Green Bay, Wisconsin. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 8842, U-158. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by Welch Bros. Maple Co., Burlington, Vermont. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 8873, I-76. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by D. H. Geer & Son, Boston, Mass. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 8879, U-163. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by Walsh, Boyle & Co., Chicago. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 8900, U-165. Sample of "Pure Maple Syrup," manufactured by Downing & Bulis, Nashville, Michigan. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 8931, U-166. Sample of "Maple Syrup," Carpenter, Cook Company, Menominee, Michigan, jobber. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 8932, U-167. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by the Michigan Syrup Co., Kalkaska, Michigan. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 8933, U-168. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by the Scudder Syrup Co., Chicago. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 8943, I-85. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by the Scudder Syrup Co., Chicago. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 8982, N-122. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by the Vermont Maple Co., Northfield, Vermont. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 9002, U-170. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by D. B. Sculley Syrup Co. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 9057, U-171. Sample of "Cane and Maple Syrup," manufactured by Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago. Not properly labeled.

No. 9060, I-95. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by the Huron Manufacturing Co., Detroit. Not a maple syrup.

No. 9075, N-179. Sample of "Maple Syrup," handled by Phelps, Brace & Co., Detroit. Not a maple syrup.

No. 9186, Unofficial. Sample of "Maple Extract Syrup." Not a maple syrup.

No. 9188, U-172. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by Smith, Thorndike & Brown, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 9191, I-98. Sample of "Maple Sugar," manufactured by the Western Reserve Syrup Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Not a pure maple sugar.

No. 9293, U-174. Sample of "Quebec Maple Syrup," manufactured by Williams Brothers Co., Detroit, handled by E. M. Leblie, jobber, Hancock. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 9355, U-175. Sample of "Maple Sap," manufactured by Steele, Wedeles Co., Chicago. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 9368, U-178. Sample of "Maple Syrup. Lyndon," manufactured by Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 9385, U-182. Sample of "Maple and Cane Syrup," manufactured by the W. M. Hoyt Co., Chicago. Not properly labeled.

No. 9391, N-317. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by the Champion Syrup Refining Co., Indianapolis. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 9407, W-93. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by D. H. Geer & Son, Boston, Massachusetts. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 9449, Unofficial. Sample of "Maple and Cane Syrup." Not properly labeled.

No. 9452, Unofficial. Sample of "Maple Syrup." Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 9456, Unofficial. Sample of "Maple Syrup." Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 9457, Unofficial. Sample of "Maple Syrup." Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 9557, N-319. Sample of "Maple Sugar," handled by John Carroll, Bay City. Not a pure maple sugar.

No. 9558, Unofficial. Sample of "Maple Syrup." Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 9606, U-186. Sample of "Michigan Sap Maple Syrup," manufactured by Downing, Bullis & Co., Nashville, Mich. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 9912, N-349. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by the Western Reserve Syrup Co., Cleveland. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 10001, N-362. Sample of "Champion Maple Syrup," manufactured by Champion Syrup Refining Co., Indianapolis, handled by Schwartz Bros., jobbers, Saginaw, Mich. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 10012, Unofficial. Sample of "Maple Syrup." Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 10014, Unofficial. Sample of "Maple Sugar." Not a pure maple sugar.

No. 10053, I-139. Sample of "Chase's Canadian Camp Syrup," manufactured by The Chase Maple Syrup Co., Detroit, Mich. Not properly labeled.

No. 10121, W-124. Sample of "Blended Maple Syrup," manufactured by the Western Reserve Syrup Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Not a pure maple syrup and not properly labeled.

No. 10208, U-199. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by the Champion Syrup Refining Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 10218, N-387. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by E. A. Charbonneau & Co., Detroit, Mich. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 10219, U-201. Sample of "Maple Syrup," from Frank Hoyt, Gladstone, Mich. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 10221, Unofficial. Sample of "Ohio Maple Sugar Blended." Not a blend of maple sugar.

No. 10222, U-202. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by the Franklin, MacVeagh Co., Chicago, Ill. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 10263, I-166. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by the Champion Syrup Refining Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Not a maple syrup.

No. 10294, N-389. Sample of "Maple Sap Syrup," manufactured by the Huntington Maple Syrup & Sugar Co., Providence, R. I. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 10365, N-395. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by the Horton-Cato Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 10366, N-396. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by the Western Reserve Syrup Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 10428, U-204. Sample of "Vermont Syrup," manufactured by Joannes Bros., Green Bay, Wis. Not properly labeled.

No. 10452, Y-49. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by Boyle & Williams, Bradford, Pa. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 10533, X-169. Sample of "Maple Sugar," manufactured by the Western Reserve Syrup Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Not a maple sugar.

No. 10567, Unofficial. Sample of "Maple Sugar." Not a pure maple sugar.

No. 10568, Unofficial. Sample of "Maple Syrup." Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 10595, Unofficial. Sample of "Maple Syrup." Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 10597, W-150. Sample of "Maple Syrup," manufactured by the Scudder Syrup Co., Chicago, Ill. Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 10654, W-159. Sample of "Ohio Blended Maple Syrup," manufactured by the Western Reserve Syrup Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Not properly labeled.

No. 10728, Unofficial. Sample of "Imitation Maple Sugar." Not properly labeled.

No. 10741, U-208. Sample of "Marquette Syrup," manufactured by the Kenwood Preserving Co., Chicago, Ill. Not properly labeled.

No. 10806, W-167. Sample of "Maple Syrup (Blossom)," manufactured by McNeil & Higgins Co., Chicago, Ill. Little or no maple syrup present.

MEAT.

No. 10571, H-681. Sample of "Hamburg Steak," from Ray Caldwell, Grandville. Preserved with sulphites.

MILK.

No. 8635. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and specific gravity and contains added water.

No. 8636. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids. Probably watered.

No. 8637. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids. Probably watered.

No. 8638. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids, fat and specific gravity. Watered.

No. 8651, E-23. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

- No. 8652, E-24. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.
- No. 8653, E-25. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.
- No. 8654, E-26. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.
- No. 8655, E-27. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids. Watered.
- No. 8656, E-28. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.
- No. 8658, E-30. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.
- No. 8659, F-55. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.
- No. 8704, L-798. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Skimmed.
- No. 8705, L-799. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Skimmed.
- No. 8706, L-800. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Skimmed.
- No. 8707, L-801. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Skimmed.
- No. 8708, R-5. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.
- No. 8709, F-59. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and watered.
- No. 8710, F-60. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Watered.
- No. 8711, F-61. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids. Slightly watered.
- No. 8712, F-62. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Watered.
- No. 8713, F-63. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.
- No. 8714, F-64. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids; slightly watered.
- No. 8715, R-6. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Watered.
- No. 8717, F-65. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Watered.
- No. 8718, F-66. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Water added.
- No. 8719, F-67. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids. Watered.
- No. 8720, R-7. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids. Watered.
- No. 8723, E-33. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Watered.
- No. 8724, E-34. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Watered.
- No. 8725, E-35. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Watered.

No. 8726, E-36.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids and fat.
Watered.		
No. 8727, E-37.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids and fat.
Watered.		
No. 8747, F-68.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids and fat.
Watered.		
No. 8748, F-69.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids and fat.
Watered.		
No. 8749, F-70.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids and fat.
Watered.		
No. 8755, F-71.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids and fat.
Watered.		
No. 8756, F-72.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids and fat.
No. 8764, F-73.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids and fat.
Watered.		
No. 8765, F-74.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids and fat.
Watered.		
No. 8769, F-78.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids and fat.
Watered.		
No. 8770, F-79.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids.
Watered.		
No. 8771, F-80.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids.
Watered.		
No. 8773, F-82.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids.
Watered.		
No. 8775, E-38.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids and fat.
Watered.		
No. 8777, E-40.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids.
Watered.		
No. 8778, E-41.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids and fat.
Watered.		
No. 8779, E-42.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids.
Watered.		
No. 8781, E-44.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids and fat.
Watered.		
No. 8831, F-84.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids and fat.
Skim-milk.		
No. 8841, P-9.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids and fat.
Watered.		
No. 8859, F-85.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids and fat.
Skimmed.		
No. 8860, F-86.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids and fat.
Watered.		
No. 8956, F-87.	Sample of "Milk."	Below standard in solids and contains upwards of twenty per cent of added water.
No. 8965, H-204.	Sample of "Milk."	Contains formaldehyde preservative.
No. 8966, H-205.	Sample of "Milk."	Contains formaldehyde preservative.
No. 8968, D-100.	Sample of "Milk."	Contains formaldehyde preservative.
No. 8969, D-101.	Sample of "Milk."	Contains formaldehyde preservative.

No. 9064, T-123. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids. Watered.

No. 9068, T-127. Sample of "Milk." Same as sample No. 9064.

No. 9165, F-92. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids. Watered.

No. 9168, F-95. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids. Watered.

No. 9170, F-97. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids. Watered.

No. 9184, F-98. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 9185, F-99. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids. Watered.

No. 9218, F-99a. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Watered.

No. 9219, F-100. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Watered.

No. 9251, F-101. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Watered.

No. 9253, F-103. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Watered.

No. 9255, F-105. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids. Watered.

No. 9256, F-106. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids. Watered.

No. 9257, F-107. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids. A small amount of added water.

No. 9259, M-11. Sample of "Milk." Low in solids and fat.

No. 9262, D-128. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Partly skimmed.

No. 9265, H-346. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Watered.

No. 9381, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Apparently skimmed.

No. 9383, F-108. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids.

No. 9384, D-131. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids. Watered.

No. 9486, T-238. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat and solids. Skimmed.

No. 9582, T-296. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids.

No. 9583, T-297. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids.

No. 9705, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Suspicion of gas.

No. 9708, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Slightly gassy.

No. 9709, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Shows evidence of sewage contamination.

No. 9772, H-412. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat. Skimmed.

No. 9773, H-413. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat. Skimmed.

No. 9858, D-142. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids. Fat above normal. Contains a small amount of added water.

No. 9948, H-443. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Watered.

No. 9949, H-448. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat and solids. Skimmed.

No. 9951, H-458. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 10006, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat.

No. 10057, T-503. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and specific gravity, watered.

No. 10076, T-522. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 10085, T-531. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids, watered.

No. 10086, T-532. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, watered.

No. 10089, T-535. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids.

No. 10124, E-56. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids, watered.

No. 10125, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Skimmed.

No. 10126, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Skimmed.

No. 10136, F-109. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids, watered.

No. 10137, F-110. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids.

No. 10139, H-513. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.

No. 10148, H-532. Sample of "Milk." Low in solids and fat, skimmed.

No. 10174, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 10198, F-111. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, watered.

No. 10199, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk A." Suspicious.

No. 10200, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk B." Suspicious.

No. 10244, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 10248, H-562. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, watered.

No. 10305, F-112. Sample of "Milk." Low in fat and solids, skimmed.

No. 10343, T-640. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids, watered.

No. 10372, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Gas producing bacteria present.

No. 10387, T-670. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.

No. 10398, T-683. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.

No. 10410, H-590. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.

No. 10411, H-591. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat, skimmed.

No. 10418, E-56. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 10420, E-58. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids.

No. 10421, E-59. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, watered.

No. 10430, T-717. Sample of "Milk." Low in fat and solids, skimmed.

No. 10436, T-723. Sample of "Milk." Low in fat and solids, partly skimmed.

No. 10437, T-724. Sample of "Milk." Skimmed.

No. 10440, T-727. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, watered.

No. 10442, T-729. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, partially skimmed.

No. 10481, Y-57. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 10543, H-646. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.

No. 10546, H-657. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.

No. 10549, H-672. Sample of "Milk." Skimmed.

No. 10582, H-683. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids, watered.

No. 10583, H-684. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids, watered.

No. 10584, H-685. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 10585, H-686. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 10586, H-687. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 10588, H-689. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 10589, H-690. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 10590, H-691. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 10591, H-692. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 10592, H-693. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.

No. 10593, H-695. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, watered.

No. 10594, H-696. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.

No. 10669, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk No. 55." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.

No. 10670, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk No. 77." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.

No. 10671, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk No. 92." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.

No. 10672, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk No. 94." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.

No. 10685, H-697. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.

No. 10686, H-706. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.

No. 10687, H-726. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.

No. 10698, X-173. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.

- No. 10699, X-174. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.
- No. 10737, M-17. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, watered.
- No. 10738, M-18. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.
- No. 10742, M-19. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains an abundance of added water.
- No. 10752, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Below standard.
- No. 10756, M-20. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.
- No. 10763, M-22. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.
- No. 10765, M-24. Below standard in solids and fat, watered.
- No. 10769, D-159. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.
- No. 10770, D-160. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.
- No. 10771, D-161. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.
- No. 10772, D-162. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat.
- No. 10773, D-163. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.
- No. 10774, D-164. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, watered.
- No. 10775, D-165. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.
- No. 10776, D-166. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.
- No. 10777, D-167. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.
- No. 10778, D-168. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.
- No. 10779, D-169. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.
- No. 10780, D-170. Below standard in solids and fat.
- No. 10781, D-171. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, watered.
- No. 10782, D-172. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat.
- No. 10786, M-25. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.
- No. 10787, M-26. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat, skimmed.
- No. 10798, M-27. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, watered.
- No. 10799, M-28. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.
- No. 10800, M-29. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.
- No. 10812, M-31. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed and probably watered.
- No. 10813, M-32. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids, watered.

- No. 10816, H-732. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat, skimmed.
- No. 10817, H-733. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.
- No. 10819, H-737. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.
- No. 10820, H-738. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.
- No. 10831, M-33. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed and probably watered.
- No. 10833, M-35. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat. Skimmed and probably watered.
- No. 10836, M-36. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.
- No. 10837, M-37. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.
- No. 10838, M-38. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.
- No. 10839, M-39. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, watered.
- No. 10844, M-41. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, watered.
- No. 10847, M-43. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.
- No. 10851, H-746. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, watered.
- No. 10852, H-757. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.
- No. 10853, H-770. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.
- No. 10854, H-773. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, watered.
- No. 10855, T-790. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.
- No. 10863, T-798. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat.
- No. 10901, M-45. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.
- No. 10902, M-46. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat, skimmed.
- No. 10937, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Condemned because of filth.
- No. 10938, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Condemned because of filth.
- No. 10941, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, skimmed.
- No. 10942, H-799. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat, watered.
- No. 10946, Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Unclean.
- No. 10956, Y-34. Sample of "Milk." Low in fat.
- No. 10957, Y-85. Sample of "Milk." Low in fat.

MOLASSES.

- No. 8689, I-57. Sample of "Molasses," manufactured by J. R. Westerfield, New Orleans, La. Contains glucose.

MUSTARD.

No. 9943, Unofficial. Sample of "Moutarde." Not properly labeled.
 No. 9944, Unofficial. Sample of "Moutarde (Imperial)." Not properly labeled.

No. 9945, Unofficial. Sample of "Mustard with Horse-radish." Not properly labeled.

No. 9946, Unofficial. Sample of "Wein-Senif (Beste Qualitat)." Not properly labeled.

No. 10233, I-156. Sample of "Horse-radish Mustard," manufactured by Glasier, Kohn & Co., Chicago, Ill. Not properly labeled.

No. 10677, I-185. Sample of "Moutarde Excelsior," manufactured by L. A. Price, Bordeaux, France, and handled by Austin, Nichols Co., New York. Not properly labeled.

No. 10678, I-186. Sample of "Moutarde Exquise," manufactured by L. A. Price, Bordeaux, France, and handled by Austin, Nichols Co., New York. Not properly labeled.

No. 10680, I-198. Sample of "French Mustard," manufactured by The Frank Tea & Spice Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Not properly labeled.

No. 10731, I-202. Sample of "English Club Mustard," manufactured by John Robinson & Co., New York, N. Y., handled by Chas. D. Clinton, Kingston, N. J. Contains starch.

No. 10826, I-213. Sample of "Prepared Mustard," sold by Wm. Goetz, Ann Arbor. Contains starch.

No. 10880, I-221. Sample of "Mustard," sold by W. H. Richardson, Detroit. Contains starch.

No. 10884, I-227. Sample of "Mustard," from McMahon & McPharlin, Detroit. Contains starch.

No. 10926, I-235. Sample of "Mustard," manufactured by Alphonse Pinard, Bordeaux, France, and handled by Beirs & Brady, New York, N. Y. Prepared mustard not properly labeled.

No. 10976, I-242. Sample of "Prepared Mustard," manufactured by Schorndorfer & Eberhard, Cleveland, Ohio. Contains foreign starchy material.

OLEOMARGARINE.

No. 8674. Sample of "Oleomargarine." Colored in imitation of yellow butter.

No. 8675. "Oleomargarine." Colored in imitation of yellow butter.

No. 8676. Sample of "Oleomargarine." Colored in imitation of yellow butter.

No. 8677. "Oleomargarine." Colored in imitation of yellow butter.

No. 8934, WHHB-26. Sample of "Oleomargarine." Artificially colored.

No. 8935, WHHB-27. Sample of "Oleomargarine." Artificially colored.

No. 8936, WHHB-28. Sample of "Oleomargarine." Artificially colored.

No. 8937, WHHB-29. Sample of "Oleomargarine." Artificially colored.

No. 8938, WHHB-30. Sample of "Oleomargarine." Artificially colored.

No. 8939, WHHB-31. Sample of "Oleomargarine." Artificially colored.

No. 9373. Unofficial. Sample of "Oleomargarine." Sample is oleomargarine, artificially colored.

No. 9374. Unofficial. Sample of "Oleomargarine." Sample is oleomargarine, artificially colored.

No. 9375, Unofficial. Sample of "Oleomargarine." Sample is oleomargarine, artificially colored.

No. 10122, I-144. Sample of "Oleomargarine," manufactured by Braun & Fitts, Chicago. Sample of oleomargarine colored in imitation of yellow butter.

No. 10621, N-411. Sample of "Oleomargarine," from J. F. Dork, Bay City. Oleomargarine stamped but contains no formula slip.

No. 10795, I-215. Sample of "Oleomargarine," manufactured by Braun & Fitts, Chicago. Oleomargarine colored in imitation of yellow butter.

No. 10797, I-217. Sample of "Oleomargarine," manufactured by The Capital City Dairy Co., Columbus, Ohio. Oleomargarine natural color, not stamped.

No. 10927, I-236. Sample of "Oleomargarine," manufactured by Wm. Moxley, Chicago, Ill. Oleomargarine colored in imitation of yellow butter.

No. 10935, Unofficial. Sample of "Butter," handled by O. M. Elliott, Lansing. Sample is oleomargarine colored in imitation of yellow butter.

No. 10940, Unofficial. Sample of "Oleomargarine," handled by O. M. Elliott, Lansing. Sample is colored oleomargarine.

OLIVE OIL.

No. 8696, Unofficial. Sample of "Olive Oil." Not a pure olive oil.

OLIVES.

No. 9074, Unofficial. Sample of "Olives." Not properly labeled.

No. 10013, N-366. Sample of "Stuffed Olives," from J. F. Grant, Alpena, Mich. Not properly labeled.

No. 10217, N-388. Sample of "Olives," from John L. Seebeck, Bay City. Not properly labeled.

No. 10538, N-404. Sample of "Stuffed Olives," handled by Petoskey Grocery Co., Petoskey, Mich. Not properly labeled.

OTA-COA.

No. 8745, I-68. Sample of "Ota-Coa," manufactured by the Schorn-dorfer & Eberhard Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Not properly labeled.

PEAS.

No. 10350, Unofficial. Sample of "Early June Peas." Not properly labeled.

No. 10519, Unofficial. Sample of "Canned Peas." Contains coloring matter injurious to health.

No. 10541, Unofficial. Sample of "Early June Peas." Not properly labeled.

No. 10732, I-203. Sample of "Petits Pois," manufactured by Bartons Fils, Paris, France, and handled by James P. Smith, New York, N. Y. Contains coloring matter injurious to health.

No. 10925, I-234. Sample of "Petits Pois," handled by Wm. G. Machring, New York, N. Y. Contains coloring matter injurious to health.

PEPPER.

No. 8413, Unofficial. Sample of "Ground Pepper." Too high in ash and crude fibre.

No. 8555, L-795. Sample of "Pepper," manufactured by the Frank Tea and Spice Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Does not comply with standard for black pepper.

No. 9406, W-92. Sample of "Whole Pepper." Dealer, The Manheimer Co., Hillsdale, Michigan. High in ash. Probably coated.

No. 9550, Unofficial. Sample of "Pepper." High in ash, not a pure pepper.

No. 9560, Unofficial. Sample of "Black Pepper." High in ash.

PIE.

No. 8558, W-50. Sample of "Apple Pie," handled by Church & McConnell, Toledo, Ohio. Not properly labeled.

PRESERVATIVES.

No. 10536, Unofficial. Sample of Preservative. Contains sulphites.

No. 10572, H-682. Sample of "Freezem," manufactured by B. Heller & Co., Chicago, Ill. Contains sulphites.

SALT.

No. 9193, I-103. Sample of "Celery Salt," manufactured by Asmus Bros., Detroit. A mixture or compound not labeled.

No. 9796, Unofficial. Sample of "Salt, Rock Crystal." Contains non-caking material. Not pure salt.

SOUP.

No. 9871, N-342. Sample of "Chicken Soup," manufactured by the Van Camp Packing Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Preserved with a boron compound not stated on the label.

STRAWBERRIES (CRUSHED).

No. 8682, N-11. Sample of "Crushed Strawberries," manufactured by Walter Kephart, Petoskey, Michigan. Contains preservative injurious to health.

SUGAR.

No. 9072, Unofficial. Sample of "Pulverized Sugar." Sample is not pure sugar.

No. 9073, Unofficial. Sample of "Pulverized Sugar." Sample is not pure sugar.

SYRUP.

No. 8899, U-164. Sample of "Puritan Syrup," manufactured by the D. B. Scully Syrup Co., Chicago. Not properly labeled.

No. 9376, U-179. Sample of "Northern Woods Syrup," manufactured by the Berry-Maybrun Co., Chicago. Not properly labeled.

No. 9388, I-115. Sample of "Maplehurst Syrup," manufactured by Canadian Maple Syrup Co., Detroit. Not properly labeled.

No. 9408, W-94. Sample of "Corn Syrup," handled by Berdan & Co., Toledo, as jobbers. Not true to formula.

No. 9450, Unofficial. Sample of "Butter Scotch Drips." Not properly labeled.

No. 9451, Unofficial. Sample of "Corn Syrup." Not properly labeled.

No. 9453, Unofficial. Sample of "Fancy Table Syrup." Contains glucose.

No. 9454, Unofficial. Sample of "Syrup." Contains glucose.

No. 9455, Unofficial. Sample of "Corn Syrup." Not properly labeled.

No. 9546, I-116. Sample of "Table Syrup," manufactured by the St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co., St. Louis. Contains glucose.

No. 9608, L-838. Sample of "Nemo Korn Syrup," manufactured by the New England Maple Syrup Co., Boston, Mass. Not properly labeled.

No. 9921, U-193. Sample of "Sap Syrup," Canadian Import, manufactured by the Minnesota Syrup Co., Duluth, Minn., handled by Twohy-Eimon Mercantile Co., Superior, Wisconsin, as jobbers. Not properly labeled.

No. 9934, N-352. Sample of "Corn Syrup," manufactured by the Corn Products Co., Chicago. Not properly labeled.

No. 9935, N-353. Sample of "Fancy Table Syrup," Cornea brand, manufactured by the Corn Products Refining Co., New York. Not properly labeled.

No. 9936, W-112. Sample of "Corn Syrup," manufactured by McNeil & Higgins, Chicago. Not true to formula.

No. 9991, N-358. Sample of "Vermont Syrup," manufactured by the Huntington Maple Syrup & Sugar Co., Huntington, Vt. Not properly labeled.

No. 10002, N-363. Sample of "P. V. Syrup" handled by H. W. Jenkinson, Bay City, jobber. Not properly labeled.

No. 10018, Unofficial. Sample of "Santee Fancy Table Syrup." Not properly labeled.

No. 10144, W-132. Sample of "Marquette Syrup," manufactured by the Kenwood Preserving Co., Chicago, Ill. Not properly labeled.

No. 10150, I-146. Sample of "Vermont Syrup," manufactured by the Huntington Maple Sugar & Syrup Co., Providence, R. I. Not properly labeled.

No. 10295, N-390. Sample of "Vermont Syrup," handled by Gustin, Cook & Buckley, Bay City. Not properly labeled.

No. 10298, N-393. Sample of "Gold Leaf Brand Vermont Syrup," manufactured by the Huntington Maple Syrup and Sugar Co., Providence, R. I. Not properly labeled.

VINEGAR.

No. 8479, W-43. Sample of "Vinegar," manufactured by Corbin & Son, Chicago. Below standard in solids and not a pure cider vinegar.

No. 8480, W-44. Sample of "Vinegar," manufactured by Corbin & Son, Chicago. Below standard in acid strength and not pure cider vinegar.

No. 8538. Sample of "Vinegar." Below standard in acid and solids.

No. 8634, Unofficial. Sample of "Vinegar." Below standard in solids.

No. 8729, Unofficial. Sample of "Vinegar." Below standard in solids.

No. 8730, Unofficial. Sample of "Vinegar." Below standard in solids.

No. 9076, I-96. Sample of "Honey Vinegar," manufactured by Willis Pickett, Ann Arbor. Below standard in acid strength.

No. 9370, I-112. Sample of "Vinegar," manufactured by E. H. Charbonneau, Detroit. Not a pure cider vinegar.

No. 9785, Unofficial. Sample of "Vinegar." Not a pure cider vinegar.

No. 9787, Unofficial. Sample of "Vinegar." Not a pure cider vinegar.

No. 9860, Unofficial. Sample of "Vinegar." Below standard in acid strength.

No. 9869, Unofficial. Sample of "Vinegar." Not a pure cider vinegar.

No. 9875, Unofficial. Sample of "Vinegar." Not a pure cider vinegar.

No. 9913, I-132. Sample of "Vinegar," manufactured by Wm. W. Vaughan, Detroit. Not a normal vinegar. Has been diluted.

No. 9929, W-113. Sample of "Vinegar," manufactured by Carl Schubert, Kalamazoo, R. F. D. No. 4, Mich. Below standard in solids, ash and acid.

No. 10005, Unofficial. Sample of "Vinegar." Not a pure cider vinegar.

No. 10007, Unofficial. Sample of "White Wine Vinegar." Not properly labeled.

No. 10108, Unofficial. Sample of "Vinegar." Below standard in acid strength.

No. 10109, Unofficial. Sample of "Vinegar." Below standard in acid strength.

No. 10111, Unofficial. Sample of "Vinegar." Low in acid.

No. 10112, Unofficial. Sample of "Vinegar." Low in acid.

No. 10113, Unofficial. Sample of "Vinegar." Low in acid.

No. 10114, Unofficial. Sample of "Vinegar." Low in acid.

No. 10115, Unofficial. Sample of "Vinegar." Low in acid.

No. 10117, W-123. Sample of "Vinegar," manufactured by W. C. Talbot, Kalamazoo, R. F. D., Mich. Below standard in acid.

No. 10376, N-400. Sample of "Vinegar," manufactured by John Parson, Corunna, Mich. Below standard in acid strength.

No. 10443, N-401. Sample of "Vinegar," manufactured by John Parson, Corunna, Mich. Below standard in acid strength.

No. 10579, N-410. Sample of "Cider Vinegar," manufactured by E. E. Emmons, St. Johns, Mich. Below standard in acid strength.

No. 10834, Unofficial. Sample of "Cider Vinegar." Below standard in acid and solids.

No. 10835, Unofficial. Sample of "Cider Vinegar." Below standard in acid.

WATER.

- No. 8994, Unofficial. Sample of "Water." Contaminated.
No. 9035, Unofficial. Sample of "Water." Contaminated.
No. 9303, Unofficial. Sample of "Water." Not safe for household purposes.
No. 9763, Unofficial. Sample of "Water." Not safe.
No. 9764, Unofficial. Sample of "Water." Not safe.
No. 9765, Unofficial. Sample of "Water." Not safe.
No. 9781, D-134. Sample of "Water." Gas producing bacteria present.
No. 9782, D-135. Sample of "Water." Gas producing bacteria present.
No. 9784, D-137. Sample of "Water." Gas producing bacteria present.
No. 10223, Unofficial. Sample of "Water." Suspicious; not safe for drinking purposes.
No. 10224, Unofficial. Sample of "Water." Not safe for drinking purposes.
No. 10225, Unofficial. Sample of "Water." Not safe for drinking purposes.
No. 10227, Unofficial. Sample of "Water." Condemned.

WINES.

- No. 10788, Unofficial. Sample of "Port Wine." Contains glucose and artificial color.
No. 10789, Unofficial. Sample of "Angelica Wine." Probably spurious.
No. 10790, Unofficial. Sample of "Muscatell Wine." Probably spurious.
No. 10791, Unofficial. Sample of "Spanish Muscatell Wine." Contains glucose.
No. 10792, Unofficial. Sample of "Tokay Wine." Contains glucose.
No. 10793, Unofficial. Sample of "Sweet Catawba Wine." Contains glucose.
No. 10794, Unofficial. Sample of "Sherry Wine." Contains glucose and artificial color.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF BUTTER FROM THE EDUCATIONAL SCORING CONTEST
FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

Number.	Butter fat %.	Over-run %.	Number.	Butter fat %.	Over-run %.
1.....	83.70	19.5	48.....	84.2	18.8
2.....	84.84	17.9	49.....	85.2	17.4
3.....	85	17.7	50.....	84.7	18.1
4.....	80.9	23.7	51.....	86	16.3
5.....	84.7	18.1	52.....	86.1	16.1
6.....	82.8	20.7	53.....	85	17.7
7.....	86.1	16.1	54.....	84.4	18.5
8.....	84	19	55.....	84.3	18.6
9.....	85.2	17.4	56.....	83.7	19.5
10.....	85.3	17.3	57.....	81.1	23.3
11.....	85.4	17.1	58.....	82.7	21
12.....	80.4	24.4	59.....	86.9	15.1
13.....	83.7	19.5	60.....	84.8	17.9
14.....	83.9	19.2	61.....	85.4	17.1
15.....	76	31.6	62.....	85.4	17.1
16.....	84.5	18.4	63.....	80.4	24.4
17.....	82	21.9	64.....	81	23.5
18.....	85.4	17.1	65.....	84.1	18.9
19.....	85.2	17.4	66.....	84.3	18.6
20.....	85.2	17.4	67.....	87.8	14.
21.....	84.9	17.8	68.....	85.3	17.2
22.....	81.7	22.4	69.....	86.4	15.7
23.....	83.8	19.3	70.....	85.4	17.1
24.....	83.9	19.2	71.....	84.6	18.2
25.....	83.3	20	72.....	80.9	23.7
26.....	84.4	18.5	73.....	88.9	12.5
27.....	84.2	18.8	74.....	84.6	18.2
28.....	83.5	19.8	75.....	85	17.7
29.....	83.2	20.3	76.....	85.7	16.7
30.....	84.8	18	77.....	84.5	18.3
31.....	86.1	16.1	78.....	85.3	17.3
32.....	85.9	16.5	79.....	84.6	18.2
33.....	85.7	16.7	80.....	86.7	15.4
34.....	86	16.3	81.....	84.6	18.2
35.....	85.9	16.4	82.....	82.4	21.4
36.....	84.5	18.3	83.....	87.5	14.3
37.....	83.5	19.8	84.....	87.2	14.6
38.....	82.3	21.5	85.....	85.6	16.9
39.....	83.5	19.8	86.....	80	25
40.....	85.4	17.1	87.....	85.8	16.5
41.....	84.8	18	88.....	84.5	18.3
42.....	83.3	20	89.....	87.7	14
43.....	84.5	18.3	90.....	83.6	19.6
44.....	82.5	19.8	91.....	85.6	16.8
45.....	80	25	92.....	87.9	13.8
46.....	86.1	16.1	93.....		
47.....	82.8	20.8			

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF BUTTER FROM THE EDUCATIONAL SCORING CONTEST
FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

Number.	Butter fat %.	Over-run %.	Number.	Butter fat %.	Over-run %.
1.....	83	20.5	44.....	83.3	20
2.....	85.7	16.7	45.....	85	17.7
3.....	83.3	20	46.....	85.7	16.7
4.....	83.3	20	47.....	84.8	18
5.....	83.7	19.5	48.....	79.1	26.4
6.....	84.8	18	49.....	85.1	17.5
7.....	86	16.3	50.....	86.4	15.7
8.....	84	19	51.....	85.3	20
9.....	85.1	17.5	52.....	85.6	16.9
10.....	85.4	17.1	53.....	84.7	18.1
11.....	85.9	16.5	54.....	82.1	21.7
12.....	85.9	16.5	55.....	81.9	22.1
13.....	85.4	17.1	56.....	84.6	18.2
14.....	85.6	16.9	57.....	85.9	16.5
15.....	86.4	15.8	58.....	85.3	17.3
16.....	86.5	15.7	59.....	83.7	19.5
17.....	85.9	16.5	60.....	84.5	18.3
18.....	84.8	18	61.....	81.1	23.3
19.....	85.6	16.9	62.....	85.7	16.7
20.....	85.1	17.5	63.....	85	17.7
21.....	85.9	16.5	64.....	84.7	18.1
22.....	85.7	16.7	65.....	85	17.7
23.....	87.1	14.8	66.....	85.6	16.9
24.....	87	14.9	67.....	84.8	18
25.....	85.3	17.3	68.....	84	19
26.....	82.8	20.8	69.....	85.4	17.1
27.....	84.7	18.1	70.....	85.3	17.3
28.....	86	16.3	71.....	85.6	16.9
29.....	84.8	18	72.....	83.3	20
30.....	85.9	16.5	73.....	84.8	17.9
31.....	82.6	21.1	74.....	81.4	27.8
32.....	85	17.7	75.....	84	19
33.....	85.9	16.5	76.....	85.3	17.3
34.....	86	16.3	77.....	84.2	18.8
35.....	85.9	16.5	78.....		
36.....	83.2	20.3	79.....	86.3	15.9
37.....	84.4	18.4	80.....		
38.....	86.2	16.1	81.....		
39.....	84.8	18	82.....	84.8	18
40.....	86.2	16.1	83.....	83.8	19.3
41.....	83.5	19.7	84.....	85	17.7
42.....	84.2	18.8	85.....	84.7	18.1
43.....	86.3	15.9	86.....	86.9	15.1

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

BUTTER FOR SEPTEMBER EDUCATIONAL SCORING TEST, 1906.

Number.	Butter-fat %.	Over-run %.	Number.	Butter-fat %.	Over-run %.
1.....	84	19.1	35.....	87	14.9
2.....	84.5	18.3	36.....	85	17.7
3.....	84.4	18.5	37.....	83	20.5
4.....	83.3	20	38.....	85.6	16.9
5.....	85.7	16.7	39.....	85.7	16.7
6.....	84.3	18.6	40.....	83.5	19.8
7.....	85.3	17.2	41.....	85.3	17.2
8.....	84.5	18.3	42.....	85.6	16.9
9.....	86.3	15.9	43.....	84.2	18.8
10.....	84.8	18	44.....	83.8	19.3
11.....	82.8	20.8	45.....	85.4	17.1
12.....	84.4	18.5	46.....	86.2	15.9
13.....	83	20.5	47.....	85.2	17.4
14.....	84.6	18.2	48.....	84.5	18.4
15.....	81.9	22.1	49.....	83.8	19.3
16.....	84.5	18.3	50.....	84.2	18.8
17.....	83.8	19.3	51.....	85.6	16.9
18.....	83.7	19.5	52.....	82.1	21.8
19.....	84.8	18	53.....	82.5	21.2
20.....	84.8	17.9	54.....	83.2	20.3
21.....	84.3	18.6	55.....	85	17.7
22.....	84.3	18.6	56.....	84	19.1
23.....	83.2	20.3	57.....	86.3	15.9
24.....	83.7	19.5	58.....	84.5	18.3
25.....	84.7	18.1	59.....	84.8	17.9
26.....	85.7	16.7	60.....	85.7	16.7
27.....	83.5	19.8	61.....	85.1	16.1
28.....	82.9	20.7	62.....	85.7	16.7
29.....	77.6	28.9	63.....	85	17.7
30.....	81.7	22.4	64.....	84.5	18.3
31.....	84.7	18.1	65.....	85.7	16.7
32.....	86.3	15.9	66.....	82.7	20.9
33.....	85.7	16.7	67.....	84.6	18.3
34.....	86.1	16.1			

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF BUTTER FROM THE EDUCATIONAL SCORING TEST FOR
THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1906.

Number.	Butter-fat %.	Over-run %.	Number.	Butter-fat %.	Over-run %.
1	86.2	16.1	37	83.8	19.3
2	85.4	17.1	38	85.3	17.2
3	79	26.4	39	85.3	17.2
4	84.9	17.8	40	86.8	15.2
5	83.9	19.2	41	85.5	17.0
6	70.2	26.1	42	85.7	16.7
7	84.8	17.9	43	86.4	15.8
8	81.3	23.0	44	85.3	17.2
9	83.5	19.8	45	85.8	16.5
10	81.7	22.5	46	84.7	18.1
11	85	17.7	47	85.2	17.4
12	84.6	18.3	48	86.4	15.3
13	85.9	16.5	49	85.9	16.5
14	86.5	15.6	50	82.9	20.7
15	85.4	17.1	51	84.4	18.5
16	83.8	19.3	52	85.3	17.3
17	83.7	19.5	53	80.1	24.7
18	84.4	18.5	54	84.1	19
19	83.6	19.6	55	84.3	18.7
20	86.4	15.8	56	83.3	20
21	86.2	16	57	85.6	16.8
22	83.8	19.3	58	82	23
23	83.5	19.8	59	84.6	18.3
24	82.5	21.2	60	83.3	20
25	83.3	20	61	85.9	16.5
26	82.7	20	62	84.8	18
27	86	16.3	63	74.4	34.2
28	82.1	21.7	64	81.9	22.1
29	84	19.1	65	87.3	14.6
30	83.5	19.8	66	86.4	15.8
31	85.7	16.7	67	84.1	18.9
32	82.7	20.9	68	83.3	20
33	85.6	16.8	69	84.1	18.9
34	84.8	17.9	70	80.3	20.5
35	80.8	23.8	71	84.3	18.7
36	84.1	18.9	72	85.9	16.5

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF BUTTER FROM THE EDUCATIONAL SCORING TEST FOR
MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1906.

Number.	Butter-fat %.	Over-run %.	Number.	Butter-fat %.	Over-run %.
1	85.1	17.5	37	82.9	20.6
2	85.3	17.2	38	84.9	17.8
3	84.8	18.6	39	84.3	18.7
4	86.6	15.5	40	82.3	21.5
5	87.1	14.8	41	84.1	18.9
6	86.3	15.9	42	86.6	15.5
7	84.6	18.2	43	82.4	21.4
8	85.1	17.6	44	86.2	16
9	83.5	19.7	45	86.1	16.2
10	84.6	18.2	46	87	15.0
11	85.1	17.5	47	85.2	17.4
12	84.4	18.5	48	86.8	15.2
13	83.3	20	49	86.6	15.5
14	82.3	21.5	50	84.6	18.2
15	86.9	15.1	51	85	17.7
16	86.1	16.1	52	83.9	19.2
17	85.9	16.5	53	82.6	21.1
18	85.9	16.5	54	83.3	20
19	85.1	17.6	55	86.1	16.2
20	83.2	20.3	56	85.1	17.5
21					
22	85.2	17.3	57	85.4	17.1
23	84.8	18	58	83.3	20
24	86.1	16.1	59	82.8	20.8
25	82.6	21.1	60	86.2	16
26	84.3	18.7	61	85.6	16.9
27	86.2	16	62	83.1	20.3
28	85.9	16.4	63	84.9	17.8
29	87	15	64	80.9	23.6
30	81.6	22.5	65	81	22.5
31	85	17.7	66	84.9	17.8
32	84.2	18.8	67	85.6	16.9
33	86.8	15.2	68	85.6	16.9
34	86.7	15.4	69	82.6	20.9
35	84.4	18.4	70	86.2	13.4
36	83.7	19.5		85.2	17.3

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF BUTTER FROM THE EDUCATIONAL SCORING TEST FOR
THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1906.

Number.	Butter-fat %	Over-run %	Number.	Butter-fat %	Over-run %
1.....	85	17.7	33.....	84.1	18.9
2.....	85.6	16.9	34.....	85.2	16.1
3.....	82.9	20.6	35.....	84.8	17.9
4.....	83.7	19.4	36.....	84.2	18.8
5.....	86	16.3	37.....	85	17.7
6.....	83.3	20	38.....	85.3	17.3
7.....	86.2	15.9	39.....	83.7	19.5
8.....	86.7	15.4	40.....	82.8	20.8
9.....	82.6	21.1	41.....	86.1	16.1
10.....	84.7	18.1	42.....	83.3	20
11.....	83.5	19.8	43.....	84.4	18.5
12.....	83.3	20	44.....	84	19
13.....	85.6	16.9	45.....	84	19
14.....	83.2	20.3	46.....	83.2	20.3
15.....	85.4	17.1	47.....	85.7	16.7
16.....	83.7	19.5	48.....	84.3	18.7
17.....	86.2	16	49.....	87.2	14.5
18.....	84	19	50.....	79.3	26.2
19.....	82.8	20.7	53.....	83	20.6
20.....	82.5	21.2	54.....	86	17.7
21.....	84.6	18.2	55.....	85.9	16.5
22.....	86.4	15.8	56.....	86	17.7
23.....	83.3	20	57.....	86.2	16
24.....	82	21.9	58.....	81.7	22.4
25.....	84	19.1	59.....	82.1	21.8
26.....	85.6	16.9	60.....	81.9	22.1
27.....	83.5	19.7	61.....	84	19.1
28.....	82.8	20.8	62.....	85.6	16.9
29.....	84.7	18.1	63.....	83	20.5
30.....	83.9	19.2	64.....	82	21.9
31.....	80	25			
32.....	83.5	19.7			

ANALYSES OF BUTTER SAMPLED AT JANUARY, 1907. EDUCATIONAL SCORING TEST.

Number.	Butter-fat %.	Over-run %.	Number.	Butter-fat %.	Over-run %.
1	83.5	19.8	28	83.9	19.2
2	83.3	20	29	84.9	17.8
3	82	22	30	81.8	22.2
4	84	19.1	31	84	19.1
5	86.2	16.1	32	84	19
6	79.6	25.7	33	85.2	17.3
7	84.5	18.3	34	81.8	22.2
8	83.8	19.3	35	85.4	17.1
9	86.1	16.2	36	83.3	20
10	84.4	18.5	37	85.4	17.1
11	84.5	18.4	38	85.6	16.9
12	85.3	17.3	39	87.8	13.9
13	85.1	17.5	40	82.2	21.6
14	Broken		41	82.6	21.1
15	85.2	17.3	42	86	16.1
16	86.6	15.5	43	82.4	21.4
17	84	16.3	44	85.7	16.7
18	81.7	16.7	45	83	20.6
19	86.7	15.4	46	82	18.7
20	86.9	15.1	47	79.4	26
21	88.9	12.5	48	87.4	14.5
22	84.6	18.2	49	84.3	18.6
23	82.6	21.1	50	86.2	16.1
24	82.8	20.8	51	84.2	18.8
25	85.1	17.5	52	83.3	20
26	84.6	18.2	53	84.8	17.9
27	86.7	15.4	54	85.1	17.5

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSION.

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ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF BUTTER FROM THE EDUCATIONAL SCORING TEST FOR
MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1907.

Number.	Butter-fat %.	Over-run %.	Number.	Butter-fat %.	Over-run %.
1	82.3	21.4	45	84.6	18.1
2	82.6	21	46	84	19
3	84.6	18.1	48	85.4	17.1
4	85.9	16.4	49	86.6	15.4
5	84	19	50	79.7	25.4
6	84.4	18.4	81	87.2	14.7
7	85.9	16.4	82	81.5	22.7
8	82.8	20.7	83	84.2	18.7
9	84.9	17.7	84	86.6	15.3
10	85.5	16.9	85	84.7	17.9
11	85	17.7	86	82.4	21.4
12	82.5	21.2	87	79.5	25.8
13			88	82.6	21.1
14	83.8	19.3	89	82.8	20.8
15	82.9	20.6	90	83.7	19.5
16	78.3	27.6	91	85.0	16.9
17	84.6	18.2	92	83.7	19.5
18	82.3	21.5	98	85	17.7
19	84.6	18.1	94	83.2	20.3
20	86	16.2	95	82.8	20.7
21	83.8	19.3	96	85.3	17.3
22	83.8	19.3	97	83.5	19.7
23	80.7	23.8	98	85.2	17.3
24	82	23.4	99	83.5	19.8
25	85.9	16.4	100	84.2	18.7
26	84.8	17.8	101	83.2	20.3
27	85.2	17.4	102	82.6	21.1
28	85.7	16.6	104	84.4	17.1
29	79.2	26.2	105	85.1	17.6
30	86.6	15.4	113	86.5	15.6
31	84.2	18.8	114	82.8	20.8
32	82	21.8	115	85.1	17.5
33	85	17.7	116	89.2	12.1
34	78.6	27	117	83.5	19.8
35	84.5	18.3	118		
36	83.1	20.3	119	78.7	27.1
37	84.3	18.6	120	83.5	19.7
38	82.5	21.2	121		
39	81.3	23.1	122	86	16.3
40	86.1	16.1	123	84.6	18.2
41	84.8	17.9	124	86.7	15.4
42	81.2	23.2	125	83.3	20
43	85.2	17.4	126	84.6	18.2
44	87.5	14.3			

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF BUTTER FROM THE EDUCATIONAL SCORING TEST FOR
THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1907.

Number.	Butter-fat %.	Over-run %.	Number.	Butter-fat %.	Over-run %.
1.....	84.9	17.8	23.....	80.4	24.3
2.....	84.4	18.4	24.....	80	25
3.....	84.6	18.2	25.....	83.5	19.7
4.....	85.7	16.7	26.....	85.9	16.5
5.....	84.3	18.6	27.....	82.6	21.1
6.....	83.2	20.3	28.....	87.1	14.8
7.....	84	19	29.....	85.4	17.1
8.....	84.7	18.1	30.....	85.4	17.1
9.....	83.3	20	31.....	83	20.6
10.....	83	20.5	32.....	85.9	16.5
11.....	85.1	17.5	33.....	81.6	22.6
12.....	84.2	18.8	34.....	80.9	23.6
13.....	83.8	19.3	35.....	87.3	14.6
14.....	86.7	15.4	36.....	85.4	17.1
15.....	87	15	37.....	85.3	17.3
16.....	86.3	15.9	38.....	85.1	17.6
17.....	82.3	21.5	39.....	85.1	17.5
18.....	83.2	20.3	40.....	86.1	16.1
19.....	86.2	16.1	41.....	84.8	18
20.....	84.8	18	42.....	85	17.7
21.....	85	20.6	43.....	84.2	18.8
22.....	85.9	16.4	44.....	83.3	20

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF BUTTER FROM THE EDUCATIONAL SCORING TEST FOR
THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1907.

Number.	Butter-fat %.	Over-run %.	Number.	Butter-fat %.	Over-run %.
1.....	84.9	17.8	35.....	83.9	19.2
2.....	83.9	19.2	36.....	86.1	16.1
3.....	85.7	16.7	37.....	88.4	13.1
4.....	85.6	16.9	38.....	84.8	18
5.....	82.8	20.8	39.....	81.3	23.1
6.....	87.2	14.6	40.....	83	20.5
7.....	86.1	16.1	41.....	85.1	17.5
8.....	81.3	23	42.....	84.8	18
9.....	84.7	18.1	43.....	86	16.3
10.....	84.3	18.7	44.....	85.8	17.8
11.....	85.7	16.7	45.....	85	17.7
12.....	85.7	16.7	46.....	86.5	15.7
13.....	85.2	17.3	47.....	85.7	16.7
14.....	82.6	21.1	48.....	84.8	18
15.....	80.5	24.3	49.....	86.2	16
16.....	83.5	19.7	50.....		
17.....	85.7	16.7	51.....		
18.....	84.1	18.9	52.....	85.7	16.7
19.....	86.1	16.2	53.....	77.5	29
20.....	84.6	18.2	54.....	82.3	21.5
21.....	86.2	16	55.....	83.5	19.8
22.....	87.2	14.6	56.....	85	17.7
23.....	84.2	18.8	57.....	83.3	20
24.....	86	16.3	58.....	86.2	16.1
25.....	82.8	20.8	59.....		
26.....	80.9	23.7	60.....	85	17.7
27.....	85.7	16.7	61.....	83.3	20
28.....	82.1	21.8	62.....	83.7	19.4
29.....	85.1	17.5	63.....	84.2	18.8
30.....	85.2	17.3	64.....	85.9	16.5
31.....	85.6	16.9	65.....	85.3	17.2
32.....	89	12.3	66.....	85.5	16.9
33.....	87.2	14.6	67.....	83.3	20
34.....	85.7	16.7	68.....	85.4	17.1

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF BUTTER FROM THE EDUCATIONAL SCORING TEST FOR
THE MONTH OF MAY, 1907.

Number.	Butter-fat %.	Over-run %.	Number.	Butter-fat %.	Over-run %.
1.....	82.6	21.1	41.....	82.4	21.4
2.....	84.1	18.9	42.....	85.7	16.7
3.....	84.3	18.7	43.....	82.4	21.4
4.....	85.4	17.1	44.....	84.1	18.9
5.....	84	19	45.....	83	20.6
6.....	87.5	14.3	46.....	84.9	17.8
7.....	86	15	47.....	85	17.7
8.....	83.5	19.7	48.....	84.1	18.9
9.....	86.5	15.6	49.....	84.4	18.4
10.....	85	17.7	50.....	78.7	27.1
11.....	85	17.7	51.....	85.6	16.9
12.....	83.9	19.2	52.....	83.5	19.7
13.....	86.8	15.2	53.....	84.6	18.2
14.....	82	21.9	54.....	85.6	16.9
15.....	85.6	16.9	55.....	84.4	18.4
16.....	83	20.6	56.....	83.5	19.7
17.....	84.7	18.1	57.....	85.1	17.6
18.....	83.2	16	58.....	85.9	16.5
19.....	83.5	19.7	59.....	86.5	15.6
20.....	78.2	27.9	60.....	85.4	17.1
21.....	84.8	18	61.....	83	20.6
22.....	86.5	15.6	62.....	83.3	20
23.....	85.2	17.3	63.....	85	17.7
24.....	83.7	19.5	64.....	85.1	17.6
25.....	82.1	21.7	65.....	86.2	16
26.....	83.9	19.2	66.....	86.2	16
27.....	82	21.9	67.....	82.1	21.7
28.....	83.9	19.2	68.....	83.7	19.4
29.....	85.4	17.1	69.....	85.2	17.3
30.....	85.6	16.9	70.....	82.6	21.1
31.....	85.6	16.9	71.....	tube	broken.
32.....	84.6	18.2	72.....	85.9	16.5
33.....	85.6	16.9	73.....	84.2	18.9
34.....	86	16.3	74.....	86.4	15.8
35.....	81.8	22.2	75.....	86.4	15.8
36.....	85.2	17.3	76.....	86.7	15.4
37.....	86.4	15.8	77.....	84.4	18.4
38.....	86.5	15.6	78.....	83.7	19.5
39.....	83.9	19.2	79.....	83.3	20
40.....	85.1	17.6	80.....	87.9	13.8

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF BUTTER FROM THE EDUCATIONAL SCORING TEST FOR
THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1907.

Number.	Butter-fat %.	Over-run %.	Number.	Butter-fat %.	Over-run %.
1.....	85.7	16.6	36.....	87.1	14.9
2.....	82.1	21.8	37.....	82.5	19.7
3.....	82.8	20.8	38.....	84.2	18.8
4.....	80.9	23.7	39.....	85.9	16.4
5.....	84.9	17.8	40.....	85.2	17.3
6.....	84	19.1	41.....	84.5	18.3
7.....	86.4	15.7	42.....	85.2	16
8.....	85.2	17.4	43.....	86.4	15.8
9.....	83.3	20	44.....	86.1	16.2
10.....	85.1	17.6	45.....	77.9	28.3
11.....	80.5	24.3	46.....	86.1	16.2
12.....	85.4	17.1	47.....	83.3	20
13.....	83.3	20	48.....	84.2	18.7
14.....	86.7	15.4	49.....	85.9	16.4
15.....	85.9	16.4	50.....	84.5	18.3
16.....	83.7	19.5	51.....	84.2	18.6
17.....	84.1	18.9	52.....	85.1	17.6
18.....	85.2	17.3	53.....	83.7	19.3
19.....	82.6	21.1	54.....	83.9	19.2
20.....	85.6	16.9	55.....	85.9	16.4
21.....	83.2	20.3	56.....	84.5	18.3
22.....	84.3	18.7	57.....	84.9	17.8
23.....	84	19.1	58.....	83.3	20
24.....	86.1	16.2	59.....	83.5	19.7
25.....	86.3	15.9	60.....	86.2	16
26.....	85	17.7	61.....	82.9	20.6
27.....	87	15	62.....	84	19.1
28.....	84	19.1	63.....	85.9	16.4
29.....	85.5	16.9	64.....	85.9	16.4
30.....	84.3	18.6	65.....	86.5	15.6
31.....	79.8	25.4	66.....	81.5	22.7
32.....	Broken		67.....	80.6	24
33.....	84.9	17.8	68.....	83	20.5
34.....	82.4	21.3	69.....	85.3	17.2
35.....	85.5	16.9			

PROSECUTIONS.

STATEMENT OF PROSECUTIONS.

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907.

Cases pending July 1, 1906.....	23
Cases commenced during fiscal year.....	75
Cases nolle prossed.....	8

CASES DISPOSED OF.

Before examining magistrates:	
Defendants bound over.....	2
Defendants discharged.....	1
In trial courts:	
Defendants convicted.....	74
Defendants acquitted.....	5
Cases pending July 1, 1907.....	10

IN TRIAL COURTS.

Defendants.	Charge—Unlawful sale of.	County.	Sentence.
E. A. Charbonneau.....	Jelly.....	Wayne.....	Fined \$50.
E. A. Charbonneau.....	Vinegar.....	Wayne.....	Fined \$25.
A. L. Hart.....	Oleomargarine.....	Wayne.....	Fined \$50.
William C. Ten Eyck.....	Oleomargarine.....	Wayne.....	Fined \$50.
A. L. Hart.....	Oleomargarine.....	Wayne.....	Fined \$50.
A. L. Hart.....	Oleomargarine.....	Wayne.....	Fined \$50.
William C. Ten Eyck.....	Oleomargarine.....	Wayne.....	Fined \$50.
William C. Ten Eyck.....	Oleomargarine.....	Wayne.....	Fined \$50.
Herman P. Cohen.....	Oleomargarine.....	Wayne.....	Fined \$50.
William C. Ten Eyck.....	Oleomargarine.....	Wayne.....	Fined \$50.
A. L. Hart.....	Oleomargarine.....	Wayne.....	Fined \$50.
A. L. Hart.....	Oleomargarine.....	Wayne.....	Fined \$50.
A. L. Hart.....	Oleomargarine.....	Wayne.....	Fined \$50.
A. L. Hart.....	Oleomargarine.....	Wayne.....	Fined \$50.
Walter Kephart.....	Crushed Fruit.....	Emmet.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Joe McCarty.....	Milk.....	Monroe.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Peter Kratz.....	Milk.....	Monroe.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Edward Tabbert.....	Milk.....	Monroe.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Albert Moses.....	Milk.....	Monroe.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Fred Hauson.....	Milk.....	Monroe.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
George Lambkin.....	Milk.....	Monroe.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
William F. Hasley.....	Milk.....	Monroe.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Ward Baker.....	Milk.....	Monroe.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Jacob Baker.....	Milk.....	Monroe.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Joe Snieder.....	Milk.....	Monroe.....	Fined \$5 and costs.

IN TRIAL COURTS.—*Concluded.*

Defendants.	Charge—Unlawful sale of.	County.	Sentence.
Hugh Conot.....	Milk.	St. Clair.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
R. Rumsey.....	Milk.	St. Clair.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
E. Barringer.....	Milk.	St. Clair.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Henry Grossmeyer.....	Milk.	St. Clair.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
James Kennedy.....	Milk.	St. Clair.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Frank Shaffbower.....	Milk.	Sanilac.....	Fined.
Alvin Crawford.....	Milk.	Oakland.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Will Eno.....	Milk.	Oakland.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
W. B. Strickland.....	Milk.	Shiawassee.....	Fined \$10 and costs.
Geo. E. Hyde.....	Milk.	Saginaw.....	Fined \$10 and costs.
J. Onsted.....	Milk.	Lenawee.....	Fined \$10 and costs.
F. I. Wright.....	Milk.	Sanilac.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Joe Bladell.....	Milk.	Lenawee.....	Fined \$10 and costs.
N. E. Mattison.....	Milk.	Lenawee.....	Fined \$10 and costs.
Joseph Labeau.....	Milk.	Monroe.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Frank Bomis.....	Milk.	Monroe.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Oliver Sancerante.....	Milk.	Monroe.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Godfrey Saul.....	Milk.	Monroe.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
C. Fix.....	Milk.	Monroe.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Mrs. Paul Suzon.....	Milk.	Monroe.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Charles M. Smith.....	Milk.	Lapeer.....	Fined \$1 and costs.
A. R. Sparks.....	Milk.	Montcalm.....	Fined \$6 and costs.
William Mann.....	Milk.	Montcalm.....	Fined \$6 and costs.
John J. Wiecken.....	Milk.	Montcalm.....	Fined \$6 and costs.
F. J. Hatfield.....	Milk.	Montcalm.....	Fined \$6 and costs.
John Graham.....	Milk.	Montcalm.....	Fined \$6 and costs.
Frank Lang.....	Milk.	Saginaw.....	Fined \$10 and costs.
Thomas Little.....	Milk.	Saginaw.....	Fined \$10 and costs.
Charles Kruse.....	Milk.	Saginaw.....	Fined \$10 and costs.
W. J. Cassow.....	Milk.	Saginaw.....	Fined \$10 and costs.
Carl Youells.....	Milk.	Ingham.....	Fine remitted.
Wm. D. Place.....	Skimmed Milk.	Ionia.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Frank J. Young.....	Skimmed Milk.	Ionia.....	Fined \$3 and costs.
James Harris.....	Milk.	Kent.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Guiseen E. Delfstra.....	Milk.	Kent.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Arthur M. Wood.....	Milk.	Kent.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Gust Burlokia.....	Milk.	Kent.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
Martin P. Birdsall.....	Milk.	Kent.....	Acquitted.
Patrick Burke.....	Oleomargarine.	Wayne.....	Dismissed.
August Smith.....	Milk.	Wayne.....	Acquitted.
Charles Hough.....	Milk.	Wayne.....	Acquitted.
Myron Young.....	Milk.	Calhoun.....	Fined \$20. Appealed.
J. W. Rolfe.....	Milk.	Calhoun.....	Acquitted.
J. C. Lutz.....	Milk.	Calhoun.....	Fined \$25.
W. H. Brown.....	Milk.	Calhoun.....	Suspended.
Charles Eberstine.....	Milk.	Calhoun.....	Fined \$15.
Herman Clark.....	Milk.	St. Clair.....	Fined \$25 and costs.
Elmer Willey.....	Milk.	Macomb.....	Fined \$10 and costs.
Lewis Miller.....	Milk.	Macomb.....	Fined \$10 and costs.
Will Kluesendorf.....	Milk.	Macomb.....	Fined \$10 and costs.
John Miller.....	Milk.	Macomb.....	Fined \$10 and costs.
Ed Wright.....	Milk.	Hillsdale.....	Fined \$10 and costs.
Joseph Watson.....	Milk.	Ionia.....	Fined \$10 and costs.
John Strouse.....	Milk.	Gratiot.....	Fined \$10 and costs.
Ray Panney.....	Milk.	Gratiot.....	Fined \$10 and costs.
S. Topps.....	Milk.	Lenawee.....	Acquitted.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907.

CASE NO. 358.

PEOPLE VS. E. A. CHARBONNEAU.

Charge: Selling imitation fruit jelly artificially colored.
In police court, city of Detroit. Complaint made April 21, 1903. May 22, 1903: Examination held. Bound over to the recorder's court for the city of Detroit for trial. December 14, 1906: Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$50.

CASE NO. 386.

PEOPLE VS. E. A. CHARBONNEAU.

Charge: Selling imitation vinegar.
In police court, city of Detroit. Complaint made January 5, 1905. February 17, 1905: Examination held. Defendant bound over to the recorder's court for the city of Detroit for trial. December 14, 1906: Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$25.

CASE NO. 391.

PEOPLE VS. A. L. HART.

Charge: Selling oleomargarine artificially colored.
In police court, city of Detroit. Complaint made October 19, 1905. October 21, 1905: Defendant waived examination. Bound over to the recorder's court for the city of Detroit for trial. April 24, 1907: Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$50.

CASE NO. 392.

PEOPLE VS. WILLIAM C. TEN EYCK.

Charge: Selling oleomargarine as butter.
In police court, city of Detroit. Complaint made October 19, 1905. October 21, 1905: Defendant waived examination. Bound over to the recorder's court for the city of Detroit for trial. April 24, 1907: Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$50.

CASE NO. 393.

PEOPLE VS. JOHN HART.

Charge: Selling oleomargarine artificially colored.
In police court, city of Detroit. Complaint made October 19, 1905. October 19, 1905: Defendant waived examination. Bound over to the recorder's court for the city of Detroit for trial. Case pending.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

CASE NO. 394.

PEOPLE VS. A. L. HART.

Charge: Selling oleomargarine as butter.

In police court, city of Detroit. Complaint made October 19, 1905. October 21, 1905: Defendant waived examination. Bound over to the recorder's court for the city of Detroit for trial. April 24, 1907: Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$50.

CASE NO. 395.

PEOPLE VS. A. L. HART.

Charge: Selling oleomargarine artificially colored.

In police court, city of Detroit. Complaint made October 19, 1905. October 21, 1905: Defendant waived examination. Bound over to the recorder's court for the city of Detroit for trial. April 25, 1907: Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$50.

CASE NO. 396.

PEOPLE VS. WILLIAM C. TEN EYCK.

Charge: Selling oleomargarine as butter.

In police court, city of Detroit. Complaint made October 19, 1905. October 21, 1905: Defendant waived examination. Bound over to the recorder's court for the city of Detroit for trial. April 25, 1907: Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$50.

CASE NO. 397.

PEOPLE VS. JOHN HART.

Charge: Selling oleomargarine artificially colored.

In police court, city of Detroit. Complaint made October 19, 1905. October 21, 1905: Defendant waived examination. Bound over to the recorder's court for the city of Detroit for trial. Case pending.

CASE NO. 398.

PEOPLE VS. WILLIAM C. TEN EYCK.

Charge: Selling oleomargarine as butter.

In police court, city of Detroit. Complaint made October 19, 1905. October 21, 1905: Defendant waived examination. Bound over to the recorder's court for the city of Detroit for trial. April 24, 1907: Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$50.

CASE NO. 402.

PEOPLE VS. HERMAN P. COHEN.

Charge: Selling oleomargarine artificially colored.

In police court, city of Detroit. Complaint made December 12, 1905. January 15, 1906: Examination held. Bound over to the recorder's court for the city of Detroit for trial. May 17, 1907: Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$50.

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSION.

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CASE NO. 144.

PEOPLE VS. WILLIAM C. TEN EYCK.

Charge: Selling oleomargarine artificially colored.
In police court, city of Detroit. Complaint made April 7, 1906. Defendant waived examination. Bound over to the recorder's court for the city of Detroit for trial. April 23, 1907: Defendant tried and convicted. Fined \$50.

CASE NO. 413.

PEOPLE VS. A. L. HART.

Charge: Selling oleomargarine artificially colored.
In police court, city of Detroit. Complaint made April 7, 1906. Defendant waived examination. Bound over to the recorder's court for the city of Detroit for trial. April 26, 1907: Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$50.

CASE NO. 415.

PEOPLE VS. A. L. HART.

Charge: Selling oleomargarine artificially colored.
In police court, city of Detroit. Complaint made April 30, 1906. May 1, 1906: Defendant waived examination. Bound over to the recorder's court for the city of Detroit for trial. April 26, 1907: Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$50.

CASE NO. 416.

PEOPLE VS. A. L. HART.

Charge: Selling oleomargarine artificially colored.
In police court, city of Detroit. Complaint made April 30, 1906. May 1, 1906: Defendant waived examination. Bound over to the recorder's court for the city of Detroit for trial. April 25, 1907: Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$50.

CASE NO. 418.

PEOPLE VS. A. L. HART.

Charge: Selling oleomargarine artificially colored.
In police court, city of Detroit. Complaint made June 13, 1906. Defendant waived examination. Bound over to the recorder's court for the city of Detroit for trial. April 25, 1907: Defendant was tried and convicted. Fined \$50.

CASE NO. 419.

PEOPLE VS. ROBERT E. ELLSWORTH.

Charge: Selling crushed fruit containing formaldehyde.
In justice court, city of Alpena. Complaint made July 2, 1906. Case pending.

CASE NO. 420.

PEOPLE VS. WALTER KEPHART.

Charge: Selling crushed fruit containing formaldehyde.
In justice court, city of Petoskey. Complaint made August 3, 1906. Defendant waived examination. Bound over to the circuit court for the county of Emmet for trial. January 30, 1907: Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

CASE NO. 421.

PEOPLE VS. JOE M'CARTHY.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Monroe. Complaint made August 7, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 422.

PEOPLE VS. PETER KRATZ.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Monroe. Complaint made August 7, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 423.

PEOPLE VS. EDWARD TABBERT.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Monroe. Complaint made August 7, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 424.

PEOPLE VS. ALBERT MOSES.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Monroe. Complaint made August 7, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 425.

PEOPLE VS. FRED HAUSON.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Monroe. Complaint made August 7, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 426.

PEOPLE VS. GEO. LAMBKIN.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Monroe. Complaint made August 7, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 427.

PEOPLE VS. WM. F. HASLEY.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Monroe. Complaint made August 7, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 428.

PEOPLE VS. WARD BAKER.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Monroe. Complaint made August 7, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 429.

PEOPLE VS. JACOB BAKER.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Monroe. Complaint made August 7, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 430.

PEOPLE VS. JOE SNEIDER.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Monroe. Complaint made August 7, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 431.

PEOPLE VS. HUGH CONOT.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of St. Clair. Complaint made August 23, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 432.

PEOPLE VS. E. RUMSEY.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of St. Clair. Complaint made August 23, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 433.

PEOPLE VS. E. BARRINGER.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of St. Clair. Complaint made August 23, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 434.

PEOPLE VS. HENRY GROSSMEYER.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of St. Clair. Complaint made August 23, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 435.

PEOPLE VS. JAMES KENNEDY.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of St. Clair. Complaint made August 23, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 436.

PEOPLE VS. FRANK SHAFFBOWER.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Sandusky. Complaint made August 24, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of not guilty. September 20, 1906: Defendant tried and convicted. Fined.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

CASE NO. 437.

PEOPLE VS. ALVIN CRAWFORD.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Pontiac. Complaint made August 30, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 438.

PEOPLE VS. WILLIS PICKETT.

Charge: Selling adulterated honey.

In justice court, city of Ann Arbor. Complaint made August 30, 1906. September 11, 1906: Defendant bound over to the circuit court for the county of Washtenaw for trial. Case nolle prossed.

CASE NO. 439.

PEOPLE VS. WILL ENO.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Pontiac. Complaint made August 30, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 440.

PEOPLE VS. W. B. STRICKLAND.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Owosso. Complaint made September 12, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$10 and costs.

CASE NO. 441.

PEOPLE VS. GEO. E. HYDE.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Saginaw. Complaint made September 14, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$10 and costs.

CASE NO. 442.

PEOPLE VS. J. ONSTED.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Adrian. Complaint made September 18, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$10 and costs.

CASE NO. 443.

PEOPLE VS. F. I. WRIGHT.

Charge: Selling milk to which a preservative had been added.

In justice court, city of Sandusky. Complaint made October 3, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 444.

PEOPLE VS. JOE BLADELL.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Adrian. Complaint made December 13, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$10 and costs.

CASE NO. 445.

PEOPLE VS. N. E. MATTISON.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Adrian. Complaint made December 13, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$10 and costs.

CASE NO. 446.

PEOPLE VS. JOSEPH LABEAU.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Monroe. Complaint made December 14, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 447.

PEOPLE VS. FRANK BOMIA.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Monroe. Complaint made December 14, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 448.

PEOPLE VS. OLIVER SANCRANTE.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Monroe. Complaint made December 14, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 449.

PEOPLE VS. GODFREY SAUL.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Monroe. Complaint made December 14, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 450.

PEOPLE VS. C. FIX.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Monroe. Complaint made December 14, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 451.

PEOPLE VS. MRS. PAUL SUZON.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Monroe. Complaint made December 14, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 452.

PEOPLE VS. CHARLES M. SMITH.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Lapeer. Complaint made December 18, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$1 and costs.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

CASE NO. 453.

PEOPLE VS. A. R. SPARKS.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Stanton. Complaint made December 20, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$6 and costs.

CASE NO. 454.

PEOPLE VS. WILLIAM MANN.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Stanton. Complaint made December 20, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$6 and costs.

CASE NO. 455.

PEOPLE VS. JOHN J. WIECKEN.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Stanton. Complaint made December 20, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$6 and costs.

CASE NO. 456.

PEOPLE VS. F. J. HATFIELD.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Stanton. Complaint made December 20, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$6 and costs.

CASE NO. 457.

PEOPLE VS. JOHN GRAHAM.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Stanton. Complaint made December 20, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$6 and costs.

CASE NO. 458.

PEOPLE VS. FRANK LANG.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Saginaw. Complaint made December 26, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$10 and costs.

CASE NO. 459.

PEOPLE VS. THOMAS LITTLE.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Saginaw. Complaint made December 26, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$10 and costs.

CASE NO. 460.

PEOPLE VS. CHARLES KEUSE.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Saginaw. Complaint made December 26, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$10 and costs.

CASE NO. 461.

PEOPLE VS. W. J. CASSOW.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Saginaw. Complaint made December 26, 1906. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$10 and costs.

CASE NO. 462.

PEOPLE VS. CARL YOUELLS.

Charge: Selling milk without first obtaining a state license.
In justice court, city of Lansing. Complaint made March 27, 1907. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fine remitted on payment of costs.

CASE NO. 463.

PEOPLE VS. WM. D. PLACE.

Charge: Selling skimmed milk from cans not marked.
In justice court, city of Ionia. Complaint made April 3, 1907. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 464.

PEOPLE VS. FRANK J. YOUNG.

Charge: Selling skimmed milk from cans not marked.
In justice court, city of Ionia. Complaint made April 3, 1907. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$3 and costs.

CASE NO. 465.

PEOPLE VS. JAMES HARRIS.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Grand Rapids. Complaint made April 12, 1907. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 466.

PEOPLE VS. GUITSEN E. DELFSTRA.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In police court, city of Grand Rapids. Complaint made April 12, 1907. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 467.

PEOPLE VS. ARTHUR M. WOOD.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In police court, in and for the city of Grand Rapids. Complaint made April 12, 1907. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

CASE NO. 468.

PEOPLE VS. GUST BURLOKIS.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk from a restaurant.
In police court, in and for the city of Grand Rapids. Complaint made April 12, 1907. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$5 and costs.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

CASE NO. 469.

PEOPLE VS. MARTIN P. BIRDSALL.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In police court, in and for the city of Grand Rapids. Complaint made April 12, 1907. May 3, 1907: Defendant acquitted.

CASE NO. 470.

PEOPLE VS. PATRICK BURKE.

Charge: Selling oleomargarine for butter.
In police court, city of Detroit. Complaint made May 13, 1907. Case dismissed on examination.

CASE NO. 471.

PEOPLE VS. HERMAN SCHULTZ.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Detroit. Complaint made May 16, 1907. Case pending.

CASE NO. 472.

PEOPLE VS. WM. DAILEY.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Detroit. Complaint made May 16, 1907. Case pending.

CASE NO. 473.

PEOPLE VS. A. HENNEN.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Detroit. Complaint made May 16, 1907. Case pending.

CASE NO. 474.

PEOPLE VS. AUGUST SMITH,

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Detroit. Complaint made May 16, 1907. June 17, 1907: Defendant acquitted.

CASE NO. 475.

PEOPLE VS. CHAS. HOUGH.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Detroit. Complaint made May 16, 1907. June 17, 1907: Defendant acquitted.

CASE NO. 476.

PEOPLE VS. S. TOPPS.

Charge: Delivering adulterated milk.
In justice court, in and for the city of Adrian. Complaint made June 3, 1907. Defendant acquitted.

CASE NO. 477.

PEOPLE VS. VINCENT HACKNEY.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Flint. Complaint made June 13, 1907. Case pending.

CASE NO. 478.

PEOPLE VS. OSCAR M. ELLIOTT.

Charge: Unlawful manufacture of oleomargarine.
In justice court, in and for the city of Lansing. Complaint made June 21, 1907.
Case pending.

CASE NO. 479.

PEOPLE VS. MYRON YOUNG.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, in and for the city of Battle Creek. Complaint made January 4, 1907. January 29, 1907: Defendant tried and convicted. Fined \$20. Case appealed.

CASE NO. 480.

PEOPLE VS. J. W. BOLFE.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, in and for the city of Battle Creek. Complaint made January 4, 1907. February 9, 1907: Defendant acquitted.

CASE NO. 481.

PEOPLE VS. J. C. LUTZ.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, in and for the city of Battle Creek. Complaint made January 4, 1907. February 12, 1907: Defendant tried and convicted. Fined \$25.

CASE NO. 482.

PEOPLE VS. W. H. BROWN.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, in and for the city of Battle Creek. Complaint made January 4, 1907. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Sentence suspended.

CASE NO. 483.

PEOPLE VS. CHAS. EBERSTEINE.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, in and for the city of Battle Creek. Complaint made January 14, 1907. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$15.

CASE NO. 484.

PEOPLE VS. HEMAN CLARK.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, in and for the city of Port Huron. Complaint made January 17, 1907. January 23, 1907. Defendant tried and convicted. Fined \$25 and costs.

CASE NO. 485.

PEOPLE VS. ELMER WILLEY.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, in and for the city of Mt. Clemens. Complaint made January 23, 1907. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$10 and costs.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

CASE NO. 486.

PEOPLE VS. LEWIS MILLER.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, in and for the city of Mt. Clemens. Complaint made January 23, 1907. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$10 and costs.

CASE NO. 487.

PEOPLE VS. WILL KLUESENDORF.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, in and for the city of Mt. Clemens. Complaint made January 23, 1907. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$10 and costs.

CASE NO. 488.

PEOPLE VS. JOHN MILLER.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, in and for the city of Mt. Clemens. Complaint made January 23, 1907. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$10 and costs.

CASE NO. 489.

PEOPLE VS. ED. WRIGHT.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, in and for the city of Hillsdale. Complaint made February 5, 1907. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$10 and costs.

CASE NO. 490.

PEOPLE VS. JOSEPH WATCHA.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, in and for the city of Ionia. Complaint made March 8, 1907. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$10 and costs.

CASE NO. 491.

PEOPLE VS. JOHN STROUSE.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, in and for the city of Ithaca. Complaint made March 12, 1907. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$10 and costs.

CASE NO. 492.

PEOPLE VS. RAY PANNEY.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, in and for the city of Ithaca. Complaint made March 12, 1907. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined \$10 and costs.

CASE NO. 493.

PEOPLE VS. JOE CLARK.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, in and for the city of Stanton. Complaint made December 20, 1906. Case pending.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

From July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.

Funds available July 1, 1906.....	\$35,000 00
Fees collected for registration of creameries, cheese factories, etc.....	4,230 00
License fees collected for concentrated commercial feeding stuffs.....	780 00
Fees collected for milk dealers' licenses.....	2,282 00
Test tubes sold.....	38 40
	\$42,330 40

DISBURSEMENTS.

A. C. Bird, Commissioner, salary.....	\$2,000 00	
Colon C. Lillie, Deputy Commissioner, salary.....	1,500 00	
Floyd W. Robison, State Analyst, salary.....	2,000 00	
L. H. VanWormer, Assistant Chemist, salary.....	1,200 00	
M. J. Smith, Chief Clerk, salary.....	1,000 00	
Ida M. Harris, Clerk, salary.....	917 60	
Alma Hinds, Clerk, salary.....	663 90	
Henry W. Kiekintveld, Clerk, salary.....	1,000 00	
Osmund C. Howe, Clerk, salary.....	875 00	
Fred S. Dunks, Clerk, salary.....	1,000 00	
E. A. Shantz, Clerk, salary.....	415 80	
W. E. Robison, Clerk, salary.....	975 00	
E. A. Parker, Clerk, salary.....	115 00	
Gilman M. Dame, Regular Inspector, salary.....	1,000 00	
Joseph Schnitzer, Regular Inspector, salary.....	917 60	
Helmer Rabild, Regular Inspector, salary.....	1,000 00	
C. J. Bird, Regular Inspector, salary.....	709 24	
H. A. Shellenberger, Regular Inspector, salary.....	665 80	
Chas. H. Dear, Regular Inspector, salary.....	750 00	
Edward C. Shultz, Regular Inspector, salary.....	1,000 00	
James E. Jacklin, Regular Inspector, salary.....	958 81	
E. A. Haven, Special Inspector, salary.....	828 00	
John Munn, Special Inspector, salary.....	936 00	
N. P. Hull, Special Inspector, salary.....	621 00	
D. G. Hellier, Special Inspector, salary.....	393 00	
E. N. Gardner, Special Inspector, salary.....	861 00	
H. Horton, Special Inspector, salary.....	861 00	
E. I. Burridge, Special Inspector, salary.....	393 00	
E. W. Sutton, Special Inspector, salary.....	450 00	
General expense (see statement following).....	13,751 28	
Postage.....	1,594 62	
Chemicals, laboratory supplies, etc.....	977 75	
	\$42,330 40	\$42,330 40

GENERAL EXPENSE INCLUDES.

A. C. Bird, Commissioner, expenses.....	\$952 10
Colon C. Lillie, Deputy Commissioner, expenses.....	1,025 45
Floyd W. Robison, State Analyst, expenses.....	463 70
L. H. VanWormer, Assistant Chemist, expenses.....	80 53
M. J. Smith, Chief Clerk, expenses.....	18 43
Osmund C. Howe, Clerk, expenses.....	609 74
Fred S. Dunks, Clerk, expenses.....	26 72

W. E. Robison, Clerk, expenses.....	\$40 22
Gilman M. Dame, Regular Inspector, expenses.....	912 49
Joseph Schnitzer, Regular Inspector, expenses.....	655 35
Helmer Rabild, Regular Inspector, expenses.....	1,058 19
C. J. Bird, Regular Inspector, expenses.....	521 01
H. A. Shellenberger, Regular Inspector, expenses.....	542 07
Chas. H. Dear, Regular Inspector, expenses.....	646 55
Edward C. Schultz, Regular Inspector, expenses.....	341 44
James E. Jacklin, Regular Inspector, expenses.....	594 88
E. A. Haven, Special Inspector, expenses.....	911 96
John Munn, Special Inspector, expenses.....	723 15
N. P. Hull, Special Inspector, expenses.....	659 68
D. G. Hellier, Special Inspector, expenses.....	258 72
E. N. Gardner, Special Inspector, expenses.....	899 78
H. Horton, Special Inspector, expenses.....	640 55
E. W. Sutton, Special Inspector, expenses.....	131 87
Express.....	519 80
Telegraph and Telephone.....	311 97
Freight and Cartage.....	20 99
Incidentals.....	183 94
	<hr/>
	\$13,751 28

CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.

REGISTERED CREAMERIES, CHEESE FACTORIES, SKIMMING STATIONS, RECEIVING STATIONS, CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES AND MILK DEPOTS.

ALCONA COUNTY.

Name.	Owner or Manager.	Postoffice.
Mikado Cheese Factory.	M. Seidel Cheese Co.,	Saginaw.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

Dorr Creamery Co.,	E. S. Botsford,	Dorr.
Wayland Creamery Co.,	E. W. Picket,	Wayland.
East Saugatuck Creamery,	C. J. Lokker & Co.,	Holland.
Plainwell Creamery,	Hastings Industrial Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Hilliards Creamery Co.,	H. E. Parmelee,	Hilliards.
Kellogg Creamery Co.,	F. C. McClelland,	Allegan, R. F. D. No. 7.
Hopkins Creamery Co.,	H. H. Stroud,	Hopkins.
Otsego Creamery Co.,	C. I. Curry,	Otsego.
Overisel Creamery Co.,	John Peters,	Holland, R. F. D. No. 9.
Bentheim Creamery Co.,	Gomert Kruithof,	Hamilton, R. F. D. No. 3.
Daisy Creamery Co.,	Henry H. Tien,	Graafschap.
Fillmore Center Creamery Co.,	Henry J. Kleinheksel,	Holland, R. F. D. No. 5.
Salem Butter & Cheese Co.,	Silas Loew,	Burnips Corners.
Pearle Creamery Co.,	Andrew Johnson,	Pearle.
Allegan Creamery and Cold Storage Co.,	John Stegeman, Sr.,	Allegan.
Oakland Creamery Co.,	R. E. Bredeweg,	Hamilton, R. F. D. No. 1.
Springdale Cheese Factory.	M. W. Hicks,	Allegan.
Hopkins Cheese Factory,	Mrs. Ida Buskirk,	Hopkins.
Miner Lake Skimming Station,	Hopkins Creamery Co.,	Hopkins.
Monterey Skimming Station,	Hopkins Creamery Co.,	Hopkins.
Trowbridge Skimming Station,	Gobleville Creamery Co.,	Gobleville.
Rudell Skimming Station (Bradley),	A. J. Rudell,	Grand Rapids.
Hamilton Skimming Station,	Zeeland Cheese Co.,	Zeeland.
Argenta Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Moline Skimming Station,	Sanitary Milk Co.,	Grand Rapids.
Chicora Skimming Station,	Chas. Linton,	Bloomingtondale.

ALPENA COUNTY.

Alpena Creamery,	The Alpena Farm Produce Co.	Alpena.
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ANTRIM COUNTY.

Kewadin Creamery Association,	J. I. Frink,	Kewadin.
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ARENAC COUNTY.

D. Henry & Co. Creamery,	I. A. Shaver,	Omer.
Standish Creamery Co.,	T. R. Burr,	Standish.
Sterling Co-operative Creamery Assn.,	James Adams,	Sterling.
Standish Cheese Factory,	Seidel Cheese Co.,	Saginaw.

BARRY COUNTY.

Hastings Crystal Creamery,	J. A. Rockwood,	Hastings.
Woodland Creamery Co.,	B. S. Holly,	Woodland.
Nashville Creamery Co.,	A. C. Seibert,	Nashville.
Freeport Creamery Co.,	E. Leonard, Secretary,	Freeport.
Hickory Creamery Co.,	Hickory Creamery Co.,	Hickory Corners.
Cold Spring Creamery Co.,	Hartley E. Hendrick,	Middleville.
Dowling Creamery,	F. E. Allen,	Dowling.
Nashville Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Morgan Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Hastings Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

BAY COUNTY.

Name.	Owner or Manager.	Postoffice.
Valley Creamery,	Chas. Voss,	Bay City, Station A.
T. E. Webster Bay City Creamery,	T. E. Webster,	Bay City.
Frankenlust Creamery,	Smith & Neumeyer,	Bay City, W. S., R. F. D. No. 4.
Williams Creamery,	Chas. Voss,	Bay City, Station A.
Pinconning Creamery,	Chas. Sass,	Pinconning.
Monitor Cheese Factory,	L. Reynolds,	Bay City.
Berger's Brick Cheese Factory,	John Berger,	Bay City, Sta. A., R. F. D. No. 5.
Geo. A. Nuffer Cheese Factory,	Geo. A. Nuffer,	West Bay City.
Willard Cheese Factory,	G. R. Snyder,	Willard.
Auburn Cheese Factory,	J. M. Nuffer,	Auburn.
Fisherville Cheese Factory,	J. G. Wittbrodt,	Auburn, R. F. D. No. 2.
Linwood Cheese Factory,	G. R. Snyder,	Linwood.
Fargo Milk Depot,	E. G. Fargo,	Bay City.
Kawkawlin Skimming Station,	Chas. Voss,	Bay City, Station A.

BERRIEN COUNTY.

Watervliet Creamery Co.,	W. M. Baldwin, Secretary,	Watervliet.
Coloma Creamery Association,	Coloma Creamery Assn.,	Coloma.
Galen Creamery Co.,	E. A. Blakeslee,	Galen.
Pipestone Jersey Creamery,	Geo. T. Yetter,	Eau Claire, R. F. D. No. 2.
Millburg Creamery Association,	Joseph J. Sturgeon,	Benton Harbor, R. F. D. No. 3.
Buchanan Creamery Co.,	H. B. Howe,	Buchanan.
Glendora Creamery,	Bishop Creamery Co.,	Buchanan.
Three Oaks Creamery Co.,	D. H. Beesan,	Three Oaks.
Niles Creamery Co.,	C. R. Smith, President,	Niles.
Oronoco Creamery Co.,	P. F. Schriver,	Buchanan, R. F. D. No. 1.
Hinchman Creamery Association,	Fred C. Zeck,	Benton Harbor.
Niles Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Twin City Creamery Milk Depot,	Twin City Creamery Co.,	Benton Harbor.
Thorburn Milk Depot,	Thorburn Bros.,	Benton Harbor, Box 335.
Clark Milk Depot,	J. T. Clark,	St. Joseph.
E. E. Rouse Milk Depot,	E. E. Rouse,	Benton Harbor.

BRANCH COUNTY.

Bronson Co-operative Creamery Co.,	A. J. Ashbreck,	Bronson.
Union City Creamery Co.,	J. E. Spore,	Union City.
Batavia Creamery Co., Ltd.,	P. B. Wessel,	Batavia.
Quincy Creamery Co.,	J. F. Power,	Quincy.
Coldwater Creamery Co.,	L. C. Waite,	Coldwater.
Quincy Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Albion Creamery,	E. DeMuth,	Albion.
Homer Creamery,	Litchfield Butter Co.,	Litchfield.
Marshall Creamery Co.,	E. E. Simmonds,	Marshall.
Milk Producers Co.,	J. N. Willison,	Battle Creek.
Brown's Creamery & Milk Depot,	W. H. Brown,	Battle Creek.
Tekonsha Cheese Co.,	Herbert E. Taylor,	Tekonsha.
Battle Creek Sanitarium Creamery,	M. W. Westbrook,	Battle Creek.
Tekonsha Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Homer Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Clarendon Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Battle Creek Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Athens Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Joppa Skimming Station,	E. B. Bushnell,	Joppa.
Johnson Milk Depot,	Chas. A. Johnson,	Battle Creek.

CASS COUNTY.

Cassopolis Creamery Co.,	J. G. Hayden,	Cassopolis.
Edwardsburg Creamery Co.,	Wm. A. Runkle,	Edwardsburg.
Vandalia Creamery Co.,	Geo. J. Sandman, Supt.,	Vandalia.
Dowagiac Creamery & Butter Co.,	Geo. W. Schopbach,	Dowagiac.
Penn Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Wakelee Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY.

X. L. Produce Co.,	R. W. Paddock,	Charlevoix.
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CHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Jackson's Ice Cream Milk Depot,	Percy O. Jackson,	Cheboygan.
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CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Superior Cheese Co.,	Thompson & Riordan,	Brimley.
Milk Depot (Sault Ste. Marie),	W. H. Stribling,	Sault Ste. Marie.

CLARE COUNTY.

Name.	Owner or Manager.	Postoffice.
Farwell Cheese Factory;	Powell Bros.,	Farwell.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Fowler Creamery Co.,	Fred L. Pasch,	Fowler.
Westphalia Creamery Co.,	James Mead,	Grand Ledge, R. F. D. No. 2.
Clinton Butter Co.,	F. M. Spaulding,	St. Johns.
Looking Glass Creamery,	N. O. Potter,	DeWitt.
Eureka Cheese Factory,	Bristol & Jefferys,	Eureka.
Elsie Cheese Factory,	B. W. Doyle & Co.,	Elsie.
Ovid Cheese Factory,	B. W. Doyle & Co.,	Elsie.
Maple Rapids Cheese Factory,	Walter Burke,	Maple Rapids.
Shepardsville Cheese Factory,	B. W. Doyle & Co.,	Elsie.
Riley Skimming Station,	Fowler Creamery Co.,	Fowler.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Grayling Creamery,	H. R. Nelson,	Grayling.
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DELTA COUNTY.

Bark River Creamery,	Ed. Zastrow,	Bark River.
Escanaba Creamery,	Martin Hendrickson,	Escanaba.

DICKINSON COUNTY.

Best Bros. Creamery,	Best Bros.,	Iron Mountain.
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EATON COUNTY.

Eaton Rapids Creamery,	A. M. Smith & Co.,	Boston, Mass.
Mulliken Creamery Co.,	James Mead,	Grand Ledge, R. F. D. No. 2.
Vermontville Creamery,	H. W. Weber,	Vermontville.
Olivet Creamery,	D. H. Brown,	Olivet.
Sunfield Cheese Factory,	Riverside Co.,	Adrian.
Charlotte Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.

EMMET COUNTY.

Petoskey Creamery,	Geo. W. Benham,	Petoskey.
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GENESEE COUNTY.

Davison Elgin Creamery Assn.,	Geo. Gaylord,	Davison.
Gibsonville Altruist Community,	Gibsonville Altruist Com'nity	Grand Blanc.
Goodrich Dairy Association,	S. H. Pearson,	Goodrich.
Baker Sanitary Milk Co.,	T. H. Baker,	Flint.
Standard Butter Co.,	H. A. Amerman,	Burt.
Vienna Cheese Factory Association,	J. R. Sissons,	Clio.
Clio Cheese Factory,	W. J. Curtis,	Clio.
Thetford Cheese Company,	Louis J. Benjamin,	Clio.
State Road Cheese Factory,	O. M. Field,	Clio, R. F. D. No. 3.
Burton Cheese Factory,	D. W. Richards,	Flint, R. F. D. No. 6.
Grand Blanc Cheese Factory,	Leonard Freeman Cheese Co.,	Fenton.
Mt. Morris Cheese Factory,	Leonard Freeman Cheese Co.,	Fenton.
Fenton Cheese Factory,	Leonard Freeman Cheese Co.,	Fenton.
Swartz Creek Cheese Factory,	Pearson & Edwards,	Milford.
Fraser Milk Depot,	Fred Frasier,	Flint.

GLADWIN COUNTY.

Gladwin Creamery Co.,	H. L. Dow,	Gladwin.
Billings Cheese Factory,	F. E. Edmunds,	Billings.

GOGEbic COUNTY.

Butternut Creamery,	Wm. Wittam;	Ironwood.
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GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY.

Pioneer Dairy Farm Creamery,	Calvin Sparling,	Kingsley.
Queen City Dairy Co.,	Guy DeLong,	Traverse City.
Kingsley Cheese Co.,	A. B. Stinson,	Kingsley.

GRATIOT COUNTY.

Central Michigan Produce Co.,	T. A. Johnston,	Alma.
Ithaca Creamery,	Doran & Dingwall,	Ithaca.
Cream O'Cheese Co.,	C. E. Chittenden,	Ashley.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

GRATIOT COUNTY—Continued.

Name.	Owner or Manager.	Postoffice.
Bannister Cheese Factory,	B. W. Doyle & Co.,	Elsie.
Middleton Cheese Factory,	O. L. Feighner,	Middleton.
Breckenridge Receiving Station,	American Farm Products Co.,	Owosso.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Litchfield Butter Co.,	R. G. Washburn,	Litchfield.
Reading Creamery Co.,	Z. G. Coulon,	Reading.
Jerome Creamery	Edward Mott & Co.,	Cleveland, Ohio.
Hillsdale Elgin Creamery Co.,	F. M. Smith,	Hillsdale.
North Adams Creamery Co.,	J. T. Enterline,	North Adams.
Camden Cheese Factory,	Riverside Co.,	Adrian.
Frontier Cheese Factory,	F. A. Shoemaker,	Frontier.
Prattville Cheese Factory,	B. L. Peebles,	Prattville.
Lickley Cheese Factory,	D. S. Lickley,	Pittsford, R. F. D. No. 32.
Treat Cheese Factory,	H. F. Treat,	Pittsford.
Bennett Cheese Factory,	O. F. Foster,	Hudson.
Pittsford Cheese Factory,	O. F. Foster,	Hudson.
Loomis Cheese Factory,	J. B. Loomis,	Hudson.
Ransom Cheese Factory,	E. W. Curth,	Osseo, R. F. D. No. 26.
Pittsford Skimming Station,	Hillsdale Elgin Creamery Co.,	Hillsdale.
Somerset Cheese Co.,	G. M. Shafer,	Somerset.
Montgomery Cheese Co.,	Montgomery Cheese Co.,	Montgomery.
Waldron Cheese Factory,	C. C. Beatty,	Morenci.
Moscow Cheese Factory,	C. C. Beatty,	Morenci.
Pittsford Cheese Factory,	H. M. Carmichael,	Hudson.
Allen Skimming Station,	Hillsdale Elgin Creamery Co.,	Hillsdale.

HOUGHTON COUNTY.

Blue Star Creamery,	Ulric Courchesne,	Chassell.
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HURON COUNTY.

Ruth Creamery Co.,	Peter Schmitz,	Ruth.
Kinch Creamery Co.,	Frank Kinch,	Grindstone City.
Lakeside Creamery,	Frank Kinch,	Grindstone City.
Elkton Creamery,	W. T. Leonard & Co.,	Norwood, N. Y.
Bad Axe Creamery,	American Farm Products Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Harbor Beach Creamery,	Frank Kinch,	Grindstone City.
Redman Cheese Factory,	E. F. Kinch,	Port Hope.
Kilmanagh Cheese Factory,	Fred M. Warner,	Farmington.
Pigeon Cheese Factory,	Fred M. Warner,	Farmington.
Elmhurst Cheese Factory,	Fred M. Warner,	Farmington.
Port Hope Cheese Factory,	S. T. Jones,	Port Hope.
Uby Condensed Milk Factory,	Page Milk Co.,	Uby.

INGHAM COUNTY.

Leslie Butter Co.,	J. Pullen and C. N. Holkins,	Leslie.
Cedar River Creamery,	Smith & Gilbert,	Williamston.
Lansing Condensed Milk Factory,	Michigan Condensed Milk Co.,	New York.
Merson Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Winans' Milk Depot,	N. H. Winans & Son,	Lansing.
Webberville Skimming Station,	Smith & Gilbert,	Williamston.

IONIA COUNTY.

John W. Eaton Creamery,	John W. Eaton,	Ionia, R. F. D. No. 7.
Portland Creamery,	McKee & Nunneley,	Portland.
Saranac Dairy Co.,	C. Romander,	Saranac.
Orleans Creamery Association,	Chris. Libbun,	Orleans.
Clarksville Creamery,	John Klusterman,	Clarksville.
Hubbardston Creamery,	J. S. Duen,	Hubbardston.
Palo Skimming Station,	J. S. Duen,	Hubbardston.
Lake Odessa Condensed Milk Factory,	Lake Odessa Milk Co.,	Lake Odessa.

IOSCO COUNTY.

Hale Cheese Factory,	M. Seidel Cheese Co.,	Saginaw.
Hemlock Cheese Factory,	M. Seidel Cheese Co.,	Saginaw.

IRON COUNTY.

Iron River Cheese & Creamery Co.,	I. W. Ryan, Secretary,	Iron River.
Bates Cheese Factory,	Mike Ryan,	Iron River.

ISABELL COUNTY.

Isabella County Creamery,	Wm. E. Shield,	Mt. Pleasant.
Isabella Co-operative Creamery Co.,	James A. Hunt,	Mt. Pleasant.
Herrick Full Cream Cheese Co.,	J. H. Laing,	Herrick.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Name.	Owner or Manager.	Postoffice.
Clark Lake Creamery Co.,	Claude A. Grove,	Clark Lake.
Parma Butter Company,	Parma Butter Co.,	Parma.
Brooklyn Creamery Co.,	A. W. Brooks,	Brooklyn.
Crystal Creamery Co.,	E. S. Wilcox,	Concord.
Lakeside Elgin Butter Co.,	H. A. Dewey,	Grass Lake.
Springport Creamery Co.,	J. T. Bancroft,	Springport.
Jackson Condensed Milk Factory,	Michigan Condensed Milk Co.,	New York.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

Lotus Creamery Co.,	Albert Cronch,	Vicksburg.
Scotts' Creamery Co.,	H. R. White,	Scotts.
Alamo Valley Creamery Co.,	M. F. Bacheider, Secy.,	Alamo.
Schoolcraft Creamery Co.,	Geo. Gölchrist,	Schoolcraft.
Riverside Creamery,	F. O. Crossfield,	Galesburg.
Dairymen's Milk Co.,	R. Crossfield,	Kalamazoo.
W. E. Bussard Milk Depot,	W. E. Bussard,	Kalamazoo.
Pavillon Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Michigan Butter Co.,	N. J. Whitney,	Kalamazoo.
Kalamazoo Creamery Co.,	N. J. Whitney,	Kalamazoo.
Galesburg Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Scotts Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Climax Skimming Station,	W. H. Brown,	Battle Creek.

KENT COUNTY.

Byron Center Creamery Co.,	Frank B. Dent,	Byron Center.
Grand Rapids Creamery Co.,	Veenstra & Zoet,	Grand Rapids.
Boyland Creamery Co.,	J. F. Boyland,	Grand Rapids.
Cedar Springs Creamery,	Mrs. A. J. Rudell,	Grand Rapids.
Cedar Springs Creamery,	Mich. Dairy Farms Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Lowell Cheese Factory,	M. S. Doyle Cheese Co.,	Elsie.
Grand Rapids Milk Depot,	A. J. Rudell,	Grand Rapids.
Kent City Skimming Station,	A. J. Rudell,	Grand Rapids.
Sanitary Milk Co. Cry. & Milk Depot,	Sanitary Milk Co.,	Grand Rapids.
Caledonia Skimming Station,	Sanitary Milk Co.,	Grand Rapids.
A. Vonk & Son Milk Depot,	A. Vonk & Son,	Grand Rapids.
Valley City Creamery and Milk Depot,	M. T. McNamara,	Grand Rapids.

LAKE COUNTY.

Luther Cheese Factory,	Crandall & Nicholson,	Luther.
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LAPEER COUNTY.

People's Creamery,	Thos. Stacey,	North Branch.
Lum Creamery,	R. F. Kerr,	Lum.
Imlay City Creamery Co.,	Thos. B. Keyworth,	Imlay City.
Lapeer Creamery,	Towar's Wayne Co. Creamery,	Detroit.
Hadley District Dairy Association,	Frank T. Hadley,	Hadley.
Elba Cheese Factory,	Leonard Freeman Cheese Co.,	Fenton.
Columbiaville Cheese Factory,	Leonard Freeman Cheese Co.,	Fenton.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

Macon Creamery Co.,	Grandville Mills,	Tecumseh.
Tecumseh Creamery,	Edward Mott & Co.,	Cleveland, Ohio.
Hudson Creamery Co.,	H. E. Loyster,	Hudson.
Maple City Creamery,	Delano & Barnaby,	Adrian.
Fairfield Township Cheese Factory,	Riverside Co.,	Adrian.
Rorick Cheese Factory,	G. H. Rorick,	Seneca.
Rollin Cheese Factory,	B. L. Peebles,	Prattville.
Cadmus Cheese Factory,	J. C. Baley,	Cadmus.
Medina Cheese Factory,	C. C. Colvin & Son,	Medina.
Brown Cheese Factory,	C. C. Colvin & Son,	Medina.
Clayton Cheese Factory,	C. C. Colvin & Son,	Medina.
North Morenci Cheese Factory,	C. C. Colvin & Son,	Medina.
Hudson Center Cheese Factory,	Fred J. Dillon,	Hudson.
Addison Cheese Factory,	Central Supply Co.,	Addison.
Posey Lake Cheese Factory,	H. M. Carmichael,	Hudson.
Munson Cheese Factory,	G. B. Horton & Son,	Fruit Ridge.
South Dover Cheese Factory,	G. B. Horton & Son,	Fruit Ridge.
Canandaigua Cheese Factory,	G. B. Horton & Son,	Fruit Ridge.
Fruit Ridge Cheese Factory,	G. B. Horton & Son,	Fruit Ridge.
Sand Creek Cheese Factory,	G. B. Horton & Son,	Fruit Ridge.
Bimo Cheese Factory,	G. B. Horton & Son,	Fruit Ridge.
Weston Cheese Factory,	G. B. Horton & Son,	Fruit Ridge.
Fairfield Cheese Factory,	G. B. Horton & Son,	Fruit Ridge.
Jasper Cheese Factory,	G. B. Horton & Son,	Fruit Ridge.
Lime Creek Cheese Factory,	O. F. Foster,	Hudson.
Tipton Cheese Factory,	W. A. Beebe,	Tipton.

LENAWEE COUNTY—Continued.

Name.	Owner or Manager.	Postoffice.
Riverside Cheese Factory,	Baker & Jurden,	Adrian.
Ogden Center Cheese Factory,	Brown Bros.,	Lyons, Ohio.
Pentecost Cheese Factory,	W. H. Drake,	Pentecost.
Rome Center Cheese Factory,	P. M. Bates,	Adrian, R. F. D. No. 7.
Morenci Cheese Factory,	Johnson & Beatty,	Morenci.
Onsted Cheese Factory,	L. R. Conner,	Onsted
Sand Creek Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Deerfield Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Blissfield Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Lenawee Junction Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Holloway Skimming Station,	Edward Mott & Co.,	Cleveland, Ohio.
Ridgeway Skimming Station,	Edward Mott & Co.,	Cleveland, Ohio.
Raisin Valley Skimming Station,	Edward Mott & Co.,	Cleveland, Ohio.
Adrian Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Ridgeway Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Rollin Skimming Station,	H. E. Loyster,	Hudson.
Palmyra Milk Depot,	Clover Leaf Creamery Co.,	Toledo, Ohio.
Lenawee Junction Milk Depot,	Clover Leaf Creamery Co.,	Toledo, Ohio.
Velvet Ice Cream Co. (Milk Depot),	George Koski,	Adrian.
Morenci Condensed Milk Factory,	Ohio Dairy Co.,	Toledo, Ohio.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Brighton Elgin Butter Co.,	J. W. Hilton,	Brighton.
Howell Condensed Milk Factory,	Michigan Condensed Milk Co.	New York, N. Y.

MACOMB COUNTY.

Davis Creamery Co.,	Irving W. Ellis,	Davis.
Utica Co-operative Creamery,	Utica Creamery Co.,	Utica.
Armada Creamery,	C. M. Partch,	Armada.
New Baltimore Creamery Co.,	Chris. Schlosser,	New Baltimore.
Chapman Creamery,	W. H. Chapman,	New Baltimore.
Richmond Creamery,	Chas. Zentgrebe,	Lenox, R. F. D. No. 1.
New Haven Elgin Creamery Co.,	J. C. Herriman,	New Haven.
Chesterfield Creamery Co.,	C. F. Jorden,	Mt. Clemens.
Gatz Creamery Co.,	Chas. Reimold,	Mt. Clemens.
Romeo Elgin Creamery,	B. A. Hillman,	Romeo.
Sellick Skimming Station,	Davis Creamery Co.,	Davis.
Washington Skimming Station,	Davis Creamery Co.,	Davis.
Mt. Clemens Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Utica Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Cady Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Geo. Hunt Milk Depot,	Chas. L. Depuydt,	Detroit.
Hartrig Milk Depot,	C. Phillipski,	Detroit.
Ray Skimming Station,	New Haven Elgin Cry. Co.,	New Haven.
Lenox Skimming Station,	New Haven Elgin Cry. Co.,	New Haven.
Waldenberg Skimming Station,	Chesterfield Creamery Co.,	Mt. Clemens, R. F. D. No. 2.
Meade Skimming Station,	Chesterfield Creamery Co.,	Mt. Clemens, R. F. D. No. 3.
Mt. Clemens Skimming Station,	Chesterfield Creamery Co.,	Mt. Clemens, R. F. D. No. 3.
Disco Skimming Station,	Utica Co-op. Cry. Assn.,	Utica.
Waldenburg Skimming Station,	Utica Co-op. Cry. Assn.,	Utica.

MASON COUNTY.

Alpha Creamery,	Axel Kehlet,	Ludington.
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MECOSTA COUNTY.

Chippewa Lake Creamery Co.,	E. N. Sweet,	Chippewa Lake.
Remus Co-operative Association,	J. J. Diehm,	Remus.
Big Rapids Creamery,	Mrs. A. J. Rudell,	Grand Rapids.

MENOMINEE COUNTY.

Ingalls Co-operative Creamery,	H. J. Grell Co.,	Johnson Creek, Wis.
Daggett Creamery Co.,	Chas. Ross,	Daggett.
Stephenson Creamery,	Carl G. Bergvall,	Stephenson.
Chas. Elliott & Sons Creamery,	Chas. Elliott,	Bark River.
Pine Farm Creamery,	R. L. Brown,	Menominee.
Stephenson Cheese Factory,	John Danielson,	Stephenson.
Birch Creek Cheese Factory,	Chas. Rayerl,	Menominee, R. F. D.
Wilson Cheese Factory,	Wm. Bellefevel,	Wilson.
E. R. Oraney Cheese Factory,	E. R. Craney,	Carney.
Nadeau Cheese Factory,	S. J. Matheys,	Nadeau.
Oakwood Cheese Factory,	Max Kayser,	Daggett R. F. D. No. 2.
Stephenson Skimming Station,	Hugh Phillips,	Escanaba.

MIDLAND COUNTY.

Coleman Creamery Co.,	D. A. Curtis,	Coleman.
Midland Creamery,	Vasold Bros.,	Freeland.
Lockport Cheese Factory,	A. J. Locke,	Midland, R. F. D. No. 7.
Coleman Cheese Factory,	M. G. & L. B. Keenan,	Coleman.
Hope Cheese Factory,	M. Seidel Cheese Co.,	Saginaw.

MISSAUKEE COUNTY.

Name.	Owner or Manager.	Postoffice.
Farmers' Stock Co. Creamery,	James English,	Lucas.

MONROE COUNTY.

Monroe Butter & Cheese Co.,	Andrew Vivian,	Monroe.
So. Rockwood Butter & Cheese Fac.,	J. W. Harris,	South Rockwood.
Excelsior Creamery Co.,	John Martin,	Ida.
Newport Creamery,	C. W. Beckham,	Toledo, Ohio.
West's Creamery,	J. West,	Petersburg, R. F. D. No. 1.
Hazelwood Creamery,	Geo. Peters & Son,	Petersburg, R. F. D. No. 1.
Gert Cheese Factory,	H. H. Matthews,	Riga, R. F. D. No. 2.
Lulu Cheese Co.,	Wm. Smith,	Lulu.
Grape Cheese Factory,	D. A. Jenkins,	Ida.
Maybee Cheese Factory,	Geo. F. Helzer,	Maybee.
Carleton Cheese Factory,	C. M. Strong,	Carleton.
Frenchtown Skimming Station,	Monroe Butter & Cheese Co.	Monroe.
LaSalle Skimming Station,	Monroe Butter & Cheese Co.,	Monroe.
Azalia Milk Depot,	Toledo Dairy Co. (J. M. Auten)	Milan.
Milan Milk Depot,	Toledo Dairy Co. (J. M. Auten)	Milan.
Yargerville Skimming Station,	Excelsior Creamery Co.,	Ida.
Strasburg Skimming Station,	Excelsior Creamery Co.,	Ida.
Scotfield Skimming Station,	Towar's Wayne Co. Creamery,	Detroit.
Briar Hill Milk Depot,	Albert Shinnell,	Flat Rock.
Carleton Milk Depot,	John J. Geiermann,	Carleton.
Azalia Milk Depot,	Clover Leaf Cry. Co., Inc.,	Toledo, Ohio.
Bedford Township Milk Depot,	Clover Leaf Cry. Co., Inc.,	Toledo, Ohio.
Bedford Township Milk Depot,	Clover Leaf Cry. Co., Inc.,	Toledo, Ohio.
Dundee Condensing & Skim'g Plant,	Ohio Dairy Co.,	Toledo, Ohio.

MONTCALM COUNTY.

Ambie Creamery Co.,	Ambie Creamery Co.,	Ambie.
Vestaburg Butter Co.,	Vestaburg Butter Co.,	Vestaburg.
Greenville Cheese Co.,	B. J. Fox,	Greenville.
Butternut Cheese Factory,	J. H. Fitzpatrick,	Butternut.
Vickeryville Cheese Factory,	M. C. Johnson,	Vickeryville.
Carson City Cheese Factory..	Wilson & Ligrow,	Carson City.
Crystal Cheese Factory,	W. A. Grimm,	Crystall.
Perrington Cheese Co	J. G. Carnes,	Perrington.
Edmore Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Howard City Skimming Station,	A. J. Rudell,	Grand Rapids.

MUSKEGON COUNTY.

Holton Creamery Co.,	Severt Swenson,	Holton.
Lonsdale Creamery,	D. E. Staples,	Montague.
Ravenna Creamery,	E. S. Powers,	Ravenna.
Dalto Creamery,	E. J. Peterson,	Muskegon.
Casnovia Creamery,	Mrs. A. J. Rudell,	Grand Rapids.
Peelers Creamery,	Adam Yager,	Muskegon.

NEWAYGO COUNTY.

Crystal Lake Creamery,	B. C. Martin,	Wooster.
Fremont Creamery Co.,	H. Rosema,	Fremont.
Reeman Co-operative Creamery Co.,	A. J. Lubbers,	Reeman.
Bishop Creamery Co.,	John Dobben,	Newaygo, R. F. D. No. 1.
Grant Skimming Station,	Rudell Creamery Co.,	Grand Rapids.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

South Lyon Creamery Co.,	H. C. Stevenson,	South Lyon.
Oxford Creamery Co.,	W. L. Cross,	Oxford.
North Farmington Cheese Factory,	M. B. Armstrong,	Pontiac.
Milford Cheese Factory,	Pearson & Edwards,	Milford.
New Hudson Cheese Factory,	E. J. Rice,	New Hudson.
Farmington Cheese Factory,	Fred M. Warner,	Farmington.
Novi Cheese Factory,	Fred M. Warner,	Farmington.
Springbrook Cheese Factory,	Fred M. Warner,	Farmington.
Power Cheese Factory,	Fred M. Warner,	Farmington.
Franklin Cheese Factory,	Fred M. Warner,	Farmington.
Wixom Cheese Factory,	H. A. Smith,	Wixom.
Walled Lake Cheese Factory,	H. A. Smith,	Wixom.
Daniel Parke Milk Depot,	Daniel Parke,	Redford, R. F. D. No. 1.
Fred Stoll Milk Depot,	Fred Stoll,	Redford, R. F. D. No. 1.
Yates Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Clarenceville Milk Depot,	Towar's Wayne Co. Cry.,	Detroit.
Johnson Milk Depot,	S. M. Johnson,	Clarenceville.
Peter Becker Milk Depot,	Peter Becker,	Royal Oak.
Stall Milk Depot,	Stall Bros.,	Redford.
J. D. Taylor Milk Depot,	J. D. Taylor,	Walled Lake.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCEANA COUNTY.

Name.	Owner or Manager.	Postoffice.
Oceana Creamery Co.,	E. M. Fuller,	Montague, R. F. D. No. 1.
Shelby & New Era Creamery Co.,	Geo. Myers, Secretary,	Shelby, R. F. D. No. 4.
Hesperia White River Creamery,	R. J. Martin,	Hesperia.
Lonsdale Skimming Station,	D. E. Staples,	Montague.
Hart Creamery Co.,	Edward K. Smith,	Hart.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

LeRoy Creamery,	D. B. Ketchum,	LeRoy.
Hersey Creamery,	D. B. Ketchum,	LeRoy.
Michigan Creamery (Reed City),	Axel Kehlert,	Ludington.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

Holland Crystal Creamery,	C. J. Lokker & Co,	Holland.
Interurban Creamery Co.,	John Van Rhee,	Hudsonville, R. F. D. No. 4.
Vriesland Creamery Co.,	H. Rock,	Vriesland.
Borculo Creamery Co.,	Henry Koops,	Borculo.
Drenthe Co-operative Cry. Ass'n,	Henry Wever,	Zeeland, R. F. D. No. 3.
Allendale Creamery Co.,	Mrs. H. T. Pierson,	Allendale.
Banner Creamery Co.,	Burton W. Welton,	Holland, R. F. D. No. 2.
Hudsonville Creamery Co., Ltd.,	C. H. Kelley,	Hudsonville.
Harlem Creamery Co.,	R. Dykema,	Holland, R. F. D. No. 4.
Grand River Valley Creamery Co.,	Henry B. Garrison,	Coopersville, R. F. D. No. 3.
Jamestown Co-operative Cry. Co.,	Jacob Nyenhuis,	Hudsonville, R. F. D. No. 3.
Crisp Creamery Co.,	A. J. Nyenhuis,	Holland, R. F. D. No. 2.
Beaverdam Co-operative Cry. Co.,	C. Huyser,	Zeeland, R. F. D. No. 2.
Co-operative Creamery Co.,	Wm. Dubendorf,	Coopersville.
Bauer Creamery Co.,	Fred W. Otto,	Hudsonville, R. F. D. No. 5.
Zeeland Cheese Co.,	John Brouwer,	Zeeland.
Noordloos Skimming Station,	C. J. Lokker & Co.,	Holland.
South Blendon Receiving Station,	Zeeland Cheese Co.,	Zeeland.
Jamestown Skimming Station,	Jamestown Co-op. Cry. Co.,	Hudsonville, R. F. D. No. 3.
Nunica Skimming Station,	Co-operative Creamery Co.,	Coopersville.
Berlin Skimming Station,	Co-operative Creamery Co.,	Coopersville.
Jenison Skimming Station,	Bauer Creamery Co.,	Hudsonville, R. F. D. No. 5.
Blendon Skimming Station,	Bauer Creamery Co.,	Hudsonville, R. F. D. No. 5.
Dennison Skimming Station,	Mich. Dairy Farms Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Conklin Creamery,	Mich. Dairy Farms Co.,	Chicago, Ill.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

Maple Grove Elgin Butter Co.,	Ed. Bueche,	Layton Corners.
Gera Creamery,	Peter C. Mossner,	Gera.
Lawndale Creamery	C. F. Berger,	Saginaw, R. F. D. No. 12.
Hemlock Creamery Co., (Twp)	Wm. Pahl,	Hemlock.
Standard Butter Co.,	H. A. Amerman,	Burt.
Hemlock Creamery, (Village)	Wm. Pahl,	Hemlock.
Freeland Creamery,	Vasold Bros.,	Freeland.
Dudley Butter Co.,	E. F. Dudley,	Saginaw.
Oakley Butter Co.,	J. B. Hoffman,	Oakley.
Blackmar Cheese Co.,	W. A. Judd,	Fosters, R. F. D. No. 1.
Frankenmuth Cheese Mfg. Co.,	L. Hubinger,	Frankenmuth.
Union Cheese Mfg. Co.,	Union Cheese Mfg. Co.,	Frankenmuth.
Cass River Cheese Factory,	Hubinger Bros.,	Frankenmuth.
Wilson Cheese Co.,	Geo. Curtis,	Birch Run.
Birch Run Cheese Factory,	Chas. Wolohan,	Birch Run.
Flint River Cheese & Merc. Co.,	J. C. Malone,	Burt, R. F. D. No. 1.
Taymouth Cheese Factory,	James W. Morse,	Birch Run, R. F. D. No. 2.
Standard Cheese Co.,	W. F. Block,	Birch Run, R. F. D. No. 1.
Star Cheese Co.,	Shellhas & Rupprecht (renters)	Frankenmuth, R. F. D. No. 1.
Buena Vista Cheese Co.,	L. Baumgartner, Sec'y,	Saginaw, R. F. D. No. 4.
Frankentrost Cheese Co.,	Mat. Jensen,	Saginaw, R. F. D. No. 4.
Chapin Cheese Factory,	Geo. C. Peters,	Chapin.
South Branch Cheese Co.,	C. F. Gibbs,	Brant, R. F. D. No. 4.
Brant Cheese Factory,	T. A. Cook,	Brant.
Fennore Cheese Factory,	M. S. Doyle Cheese Co.,	Elsie.
Merrill Receiving Station,	American Farm Products Co.,	Owosso.
Saginaw Receiving Station,	American Farm Products Co.,	Owosso.

SANILAC COUNTY.

Equity Creamery Co. (Brown City)	Gleason & Lansing,	Buffalo, N. Y.
Melvin Creamery Co.,	Laidlow Bros.,	Melvin.
Greenleaf Creamery Co.,	A. McCallum,	Cass City, R. F. D. No. 1.
Equity Creamery Co. (Marlette)	Gleason & Lansing,	Buffalo, N. Y.
Peck Creamery Co.,	C. A. Reynolds,	Peck.
Deckerville Creamery Co.,	Union Creamery Co.,	Deckerville.
Roseburg Creamery Co.,	Wm. Hodgins,	Yale, R. F. D. No. 5.
Croswell Creamery,	W. T. Leonard & Co.,	Norwood, N. Y.
Applegate Creamery,	W. T. Leonard & Co.,	Norwood, N. Y.
Sandusky Creamery,	W. T. Leonard & Co.,	Norwood, N. Y.

SANILAC COUNTY—Continued.

Name.	Owner or Manager.	Postoffice.
Elmer Creamery Co.,	Kerr & Gamble,	Sandusky.
Shabbona Creamery Co.,	Wm. F. Ehlers,	Shabbona.
Mayflower Creamery Co.,	C. J. Medcott,	Deckerville, R. F. D. No. 5.
Downington Cheese Factory,	H. Muir,	Downington.
Brown City Receiving Station,	American Farm Products Co.,	Owosso.
Brown City Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

Morrice Creamery,	Bishop Creamery Co.,	Buchanan.
Durand Creamery,	Frary & VanSlyke,	Durand.
American Farm Products Co.,	S. F. Shumaker,	Owosso.
Bennington Creamery Co.,	Bennington Creamery Co.,	Bennington.
Dudley Butter Co.,	E. F. Dudley,	Owosso.
Henderson Butter Co.,	A. P. Baker,	Henderson.
Carland Cheese Factory,	A. E. Shannon,	Carland.
Burton Cheese Factory,	Nye & Knight,	Burton.
Byron Cheese Factory,	Leonard Freeman Cheese Co.,	Fenton.
Perry Cheese Factory,	Leonard Freeman Cheese Co.,	Fenton.
Laingsburg Cheese Factory,	I. L. Stoney,	Laingsburg.
Perry Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Morrice Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
F. S. Dean Milk Depot,	F. S. Dean,	Owosso.
D. F. Moulton Milk Depot,	D. F. Moulton,	Owosso.
C. J. Thomas Milk Depot,	C. J. Thomas,	Owosso.
Stanton & Schaible Milk Depot,	Stanton & Schaible,	Owosso.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Port Huron Creamery Co.,	J. F. Ruff,	Port Huron.
Yale Creamery Co.,	James Wallace,	Yale.
Berville Creamery Co.,	A. H. Sperry,	Berville.
St. Clair Creamery Co.,	J. F. Ruff,	Port Huron.
Capac Creamery Co.,	E. J. Knerbehler,	Capac.
Casco Creamery,	Chas. Zentgrebe,	Lenox, R. F. D. No. 1.
Port Huron Creamery,	American Farm Products Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Smith's Creek Creamery Co.,	Sexton & Mortimer,	Smith's Creek.
Review Cheese Co.,	Andrew Hahn,	Marine City, R. F. D. No. 3.
Germania Cheese Factory,	F. J. Haug,	Marine City.
Maple Grove Cheese Factory,	Simon Babel,	Marine City, R. F. D. No. 3.
Petersville Cheese Co.,	Barney Kauffman, Secy.,	Marine City, R. F. D. No. 1.
Lily Cheese Co.,	Wm. Koch,	Marine City.
Adair Skimming Station,	Chas. Zentgrebe,	Lenox, R. F. D. No. 1.
Hillsdale Skimming Station,	St. Clair Creamery Co.,	St. Clair.
Myers Skimming Station,	Chesterfield Creamery Co.,	Mt. Clemens.
Goodells Skimming Station,	American Farm Products Co.,	Chicago, Ill.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

Colon Creamery Co.,	D. L. Akey,	Colon.
Burr Oak Creamery Co.,	J. H. Passahl,	Burr Oak.
Constantine Creamery Co.,	W. H. Barnard,	Constantine.
Centerville Creamery Co., Ltd.,	R. M. Kauffman,	Centerville.
White Pigeon Creamery Co.,	Guy Austin,	White Pigeon.
Maple Lawn Creamery,	Verne Olney,	Mendon.
Mendon Creamery Co.,	P. H. Marantette,	Mendon.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

Reese Creamery,	Henry Munger,	Reese.
Vassar Creamery,	Sakewitz, McMillan & Bowman,	Detroit.
Caro Butter Co.,	W. H. Bechtel,	Caro.
Unionville Creamery Co., Ltd.,	H. G. Spring,	Unionville.
Cass City Creamery Co.,	O. K. Jones,	Cass City.
Millington Creamery,	Geo. Spaulding,	Millington.
Fairgrove Creamery,	Fred & George Findlay,	Fairgrove.
Fostoria Cheese Factory,	E. C. Robertson,	Fostoria.
Silverwood Cheese Factory,	A. L. Rice,	Silverwood.
Tuscola Cheese Co.,	G. W. Dimond,	Tuscola.
Akron Cheese Factory,	Mallory Bros.,	Akron.
Arbela Cheese Co.,	Arbela Cheese Co.,	Millington.
Caro Cheese Factory,	Leonard Freeman Cheese Co.,	Fenton.
Gagetown Cheese Factory,	Fred M. Warner,	Farmington.
Cartwright's Cheese Factory,	J. F. Cartwright & Sons,	Mayville.
Pleasantview Skimming Station,	Caro Butter Co.,	Caro.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

McDonald Creamery Association,	E. A. Casserly,	McDonald.
Glendale Co-operative Creamery Co.,	M. J. Sherred,	Bloomingtondale.
Lawrence Co-operative Creamery Co.,	H. W. Chapman,	Lawrence.
Bloomingtondale Creamery,	Chas. Linton,	Berlambont.
Decatur Creamery Co.,	Frank E. Lindale,	Decatur.
Gobleville Creamery Co.,	Geo. W. Lyle,	Gobleville.
Base Line Cheese Factory,	Lynn Reid,	Bloomingtondale.
Arlington Skimming Station,	Glendale Creamery Co.,	Bloomingtondale.
Berlambont Skimming Station,	Chas. Linton,	Berlambont.
Breedeville Skimming Station,	Chas. Linton,	Berlambont.
Bangor Receiving Station,	Beatrice Creamery Co.,	Chicago, Ill.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

Name.	Owner or Manager.	Postoffice.
Manchester Creamery Co.,	C. F. Knapp,	Manchester.
Fisk Creamery Co.,	J. C. & H. W. Fisk,	Clinton.
Dixboro Dairy Association,	Shankland & Bush,	Ann Arbor, R. F. D. No. 8.
Ypsilanti Dairy Association,	S. A. Wiard,	Ypsilanti.
Colonial Creamery and Milk Depot,	Chas. L. Foster,	Ypsilanti, R. F. D. No. 2.
Saline Butter & Cheese Co.,	E. A. Hauser,	Saline.
F. J. Fletcher & Co., Creamery,	Chas. Ruthruff,	Willis.
Huron River Creamery,	Swezey & Todd,	Ann Arbor.
Worden Co-operative Creamery,	J. B. Laraway,	Ann Arbor, R. F. D. No. 5.
Lyndon Cheese Co.,	Samuel Boyce,	Stockbridge.
Pittsford Milk Depot,	Frank S. Begole,	Ypsilanti, R. F. D. No. 5.
Salem Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Chelsea Skimming Station,	Towar's Wayne Co. Creamery,	Detroit.
Ypsilanti Milk Depot,	Towar's Wayne Co. Creamery,	Detroit.
Skimming Station, Augusta Twp.,	Ypsilanti Dairy Association,	Ypsilanti.
Riverside Creamery Skimming Station,	W. F. Allen,	Milan.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Van Buren Creamery Co.,	Geo. E. Quick,	Belleville.
Detroit Creamery Co.,	Alfred Easter,	Detroit.
Wayne Creamery Co.,	John C. Stellwagen,	Belleville, R. F. D. No. 31.
Redford Creamery,	F. D. Stricker,	Detroit.
Dickinson Creamery,	Wm. Dickinson, Jr.,	Detroit.
Gerrard's Greenleaf Creamery,	Gerrard Bros.,	Detroit.
Plymouth Creamery Co.,	D. D. Allen,	Plymouth.
Rosebud Creamery,	C. Philipski, 252 Grandy Av.,	Detroit.
West Sumpter Creamery Association,	Henry Wallace,	Belleville, R. F. D.
Waltz Cheese Factory,	Waltz & Ziegler,	Waltz.
Livonia Cheese Factory,	Fred M. Warner,	Farmington.
Northville Condensing & Cheese Fac.,	Warner & Richardson,	Farmington and Northville.
Northville Condensed Milk Plant,	Clover Dairy Co.,	Detroit.
Plymouth Cheese Factory,	Fred M. Warner,	Farmington.
Gilt Edge Cheese Factory,	Frank E. Bradley,	Farmington.
Johnson Milk Depot,	Johnson Milk Co.,	Wyandotte.
Clover Dairy Co.,	Conrad Spover,	Michigan Ave., Detroit.
Holland Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Preston Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Perrinsville Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Inkster Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Dearborn Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Stark Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Flat Rock Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Elm Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Sheldon Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Beach Milk Depot,	Towar's Wayne Co. Creamery,	Detroit.
Sand Hill Milk Depot,	Towar's Wayne Co. Creamery,	Detroit.
Romulus Milk Depot,	Towar's Wayne Co. Creamery,	Detroit.
Denton Milk Depot,	Towar's Wayne Co. Creamery,	Detroit.
Canton Skimming Station,	Ypsilanti Dairy Association,	Ypsilanti.
Dearborn Shipping Station,	Tony Schlaff,	Dearborn.
Melrose Dairy (Milk Depot),	Frank R. Smith, 83 Melrose Ave.,	Detroit.
Highland Park Dairy (Milk Depot),	F. C. Frank, 271 Philadelphia Ave.,	Detroit.
F. A. Gillam Milk Depot,	F. A. Gillam, 63 Melrose Ave.,	Detroit.
Troy Milk Co., (Milk Depot),	W. J. Hunter, 55 Baltimore Ave. E.,	Detroit.
Kreuger Milk Depot,	Frank G. Kreuger, 358 Antietam,	Detroit.
J. R. Smith Milk Depot,	J. R. Smith, 348 Milwaukee Ave.,	Detroit.
Watson Milk Depot,	Wm. L. Watson, 223 Moran St.,	Detroit.
Gordon Milk Depot,	H. Gordon, 264 Winder,	Detroit.
Henry Laethem Milk Depot,	Henry Laethem, 282 Sheridan,	Detroit.
Max Rosen Milk Depot,	Max Rosen, 459 Antoine St.,	Detroit.
Chas. Schumaker Milk Depot,	Chas. Schumaker, 213 Hendricks,	Detroit.
A. Krausmann Milk Depot,	A. Krausmann, 916 Beaubien Ave.,	Detroit.
Robert Dickinson Milk Depot,	Robert Dickinson, Hamtramck.	
Anthony Lazorowicz Milk Depot,	A. Lazorowicz, 636 Frederick,	Detroit.
C. J. Cook Milk Depot,	C. J. Cook, 536 Orleans St.,	Detroit.
Gust Walter Milk Depot,	Gust Walter, 409 Maple St.,	Detroit.
R. A. Campbell Milk Depot,	R. A. Campbell, 227 Tillman St.,	Detroit.
Eugene F. Roy Milk Depot,	Eugene F. Roy, 1014 Wabash Ave.,	Detroit.
C. L. Bossardet Milk Depot,	C. L. Bossardet, 1227 Wabash Ave.,	Detroit.
Henry Plovie Milk Depot,	Henry Plovie, 86 Shephard St.,	Detroit.
W. J. Mutton Milk Depot,	W. J. Mutton, 886 Baldwin St.,	Detroit.
F. J. Coots Milk Depot,	F. J. Coots, 1214 Champlain St.,	Detroit.
Greenwood Creamery Milk Depot,	Geo. Humbert, 265 Greenwood Ave.,	Detroit.
E. M. Starkweather Milk Depot,	E. M. Starkweather,	Northville.
New Boston Creamery Skimming Sta.,	J. P. Ryder, 401 Oliver St.,	Toledo, Ohio.
Mehlhos Milk Depot,	Gust. Mehlhose,	Wyandotte.

LAWS AND DECISIONS.

LAWS OF MICHIGAN
RELATIVE TO
INSPECTION AND ADULTERATION OF FOODS.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER.

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of a Dairy and Food Commissioner, and to define his powers and duties and fix his compensation.

(Act No. 211, Public Acts, 1893.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

1. (C. L., 4973) Section 1. That within thirty days after this act shall take effect the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint a suitable person to be Dairy and Food Commissioner, which office is hereby created, and which commissioner so appointed shall hold his office until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. At the next regular session of the Legislature and every two years thereafter, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Dairy and Food Commissioner, who shall hold his office for the term of two years from the first day of January in the year of his appointment and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

2. (C. L., 4974) Sec. 2. The Governor shall have power to remove such commissioner at any time in his discretion; but the reasons for such removal shall be laid before the Senate at the next regular or special session of the Legislature thereafter, and in case of a vacancy in the office of commissioner from any cause, the Governor may appoint another person to fill the same.

3. (C. L., 4975) Sec. 3. Before entering upon the duties of his office, the person so appointed shall make, subscribe, and file in the office of the Secretary of State, an oath of office in the form prescribed by section one of article eighteen of the constitution of this State, and shall enter into bonds with the people of the State of Michigan in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by the Governor, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties.

4. (C. L., 4976) Sec. 4. Said commissioner shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The said commissioner is hereby au-

thorized and empowered, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, to appoint a deputy commissioner. The salary of the deputy commissioner shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum. The said commissioner may also appoint eight regular inspectors, who shall receive an annual salary not to exceed one thousand dollars per year, and such other special inspectors as the proper performance of the duties of the office may require, which special inspectors shall be paid not to exceed three dollars per day for time actually employed: Provided, That the amount paid such special inspectors any one fiscal year shall not exceed six thousand dollars. The persons so appointed shall have power to administer oaths in all matters relative to the dairy and food laws and shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office and file the same in the office of the Secretary of State; and they shall hold office during the pleasure of the commissioner. The inspectors shall have the same right of access to the places to be inspected as the said commissioner or his deputy. The commissioner shall appoint such clerks as he may deem necessary for the transaction of the business of his office. The salaries and expenses authorized by this section shall be for the unexpired part of the fiscal year ending June thirty, nineteen hundred five, and each fiscal year thereafter. Said salaries are to be paid monthly on the warrant of the Auditor General. The actual and necessary expenses of the commissioner, deputy and inspectors, in the performance of their official duties, shall be audited by the State Board of Auditors and paid upon the warrant of the Auditor General. Such compensation and expenses shall be certified, audited and paid in the same manner as salaries and expenses paid similar officers. The deputy commissioner and inspectors shall enter into bonds with the people of the State of Michigan in the sum of five thousand dollars each, with sureties to be approved by the commissioner, conditioned for the faithful performance of their respective duties. The Board of State Auditors shall provide office room, and the necessary furniture and fixtures and the necessary stationery, supplies and printing for the conducting of the business of said commissioner, on his application to said board therefor. Said office shall be and remain in the city of Lansing.

Am. by Act No. 245, P. A. 1895. Am. by Act No. 154, P. A. 1897. Am. by Act No. 186, P. A. 1901. Am. by Act No. 230, P. A. 1903. Am. by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.

5. (C. L., 4977) Sec. 5. The commissioner, by and with the consent of the Governor, shall appoint a suitable and competent person as State analyst, who shall be a practical analytical chemist. The commissioner, in like manner, may appoint an assistant chemist. Before entering upon the duties of their offices, the analyst and assistant chemist shall take, subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of State the constitutional oath of office. Their term of office shall continue during the pleasure of the commissioner. The Board of State Auditors shall provide a room in connection with the Dairy and Food Commissioner for the laboratory of the State analyst and his assistant, and the necessary furniture and fixtures therefor. In case of the absence or inability of the State analyst or his assistant to perform his duty, the commissioner may appoint some competent person to perform the same temporarily, which person shall take, subscribe and file the constitutional oath of office. The salaries and expenses authorized by this sec-

tion shall be for the unexpired part of the fiscal year ending June thirty, nineteen hundred five, and each fiscal year thereafter, said salaries to be payable monthly on the warrant of the Auditor General. The salary of the chemist shall be not to exceed two thousand dollars; the salary of the assistant chemist shall be not to exceed twelve hundred dollars. The actual and necessary expenses of the chemist and the assistant chemist, in the performance of their official duties, shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors, and paid upon the warrant of the Auditor General. Such an amount as is found to be necessary in the proper performance of the work of the analyst may be expended for chemical supplies. Such compensations, expenses and supplies shall be certified, audited and paid in the same manner as the salaries, expenses and supplies of similar officers.

Am. by Act No. 245, P. A. 1895. Am. by Act No. 154, P. A. 1897. Am. by Act No. 186, P. A. 1901. Am. by Act No. 230, P. A. 1903. Am. by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.

6. (C. L., 4978) Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Dairy and Food Commissioner to carefully inquire into the dairy and food and drink products and the several articles which are foods or drinks, or the necessary constituents of foods or drinks, which are manufactured or sold or exposed or offered for sale in this State, and he may, in a lawful manner, procure samples of the same and direct the State analyst to make due and careful examination of the same, and report to the commissioner the result of the analysis of all and any of such food and drink products or dairy products as are adulterated, impure or unwholesome in contravention of the laws of this State; and it shall be the duty of the commissioner to make a complaint against the manufacturer or vendor thereof in the proper county and furnish all evidence thereof, to obtain a conviction of the offense charged. The Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his deputy, or any person appointed by him for that purpose may make complaint and cause proceedings to be commenced against any person for the enforcement of any of the laws relative to adulterated, impure or unwholesome food or drink, and in such case he shall not be obliged to furnish security for costs and shall have power, in the performance of his duties, to enter into any creamery, factory, store, salesroom, drug store, or laboratory, or place where he has reason to believe food or drink is made, stored, sold or offered for sale and open any cask, tub, jar, bottle or package containing, or supposed to contain, any article of food or drink and examine or cause to be examined the contents thereof, and take therefrom samples for analysis. The person making such inspection shall take such sample of such article or product in the presence of at least one witness, and he shall, in the presence of said witness, mark or seal such sample and shall tender at the time of taking to the manufacturer or vendor of such product, or to the person having the custody of the same, the value thereof, and a statement in writing for the taking of such sample. Whenever it is determined by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, his deputy or inspectors, that filthy or unsanitary conditions exist, or are permitted to exist in the operation of any bakery, confectionery, or ice cream plant, or in any place where any food or drink products are manufactured, stored, deposited or sold for any purpose whatever, the proprietor or proprietors, owner or owners, of such bakery, confection-

ery or ice cream plant, or any person or persons owning or operating any plant where any food or drink products are manufactured, stored, deposited or sold, shall be first notified and warned by the commissioner, his deputy or inspectors to place such bakery, confectionery or ice cream plant, or any place where any food or drink products are manufactured, stored, deposited or sold in a sanitary condition within a reasonable length of time; and any person or persons owning and operating any bakery, confectionery or ice cream plant or any place where any food or drink products are manufactured, stored, deposited or sold, failing to obey such notice and warning, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than three hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed ninety days, or until such fine and costs are paid, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Am. by Act No. 245, P. A. 1895. Am. by Act No. 154, P. A. 1897. Am. by Act No. 268, P. A. 1899. Am. by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.

7. (C. L., 4979) Sec. 7. The commissioner, his deputy or any person by said commissioner duly appointed for that purpose, is authorized at all times to seize and take possession of any and all food and dairy products, substitutes therefor, or imitations thereof kept for sale, exposed for sale, or held in possession or under the control of any person which in the opinion of the said commissioner, or his deputy, or such person by him duly appointed, shall be contrary to the provisions of this act or other laws which now exist or which may be hereafter enacted.

First, the person so making such seizure as aforesaid, shall take from such goods as seized a sample for the purpose of analysis and shall cause the remainder thereof to be boxed and sealed and shall leave the same in the possession of the person from whom they were seized, subject to such disposition as shall hereafter be made thereof according to the provisions of this act.

Second, The person so making such seizure, shall forward the sample so taken to the State analyst for analysis, who shall make an analysis of the same and shall certify the results of such analysis, which certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the fact or facts therein certified to in any court where the same may be offered in evidence.

Third, If upon such analysis it shall appear that said food or dairy products are adulterated, substitutes or imitations within the meaning of this act, said commissioner, or his deputy or any person by him duly authorized may make complaint before any justice of the peace or police justice having jurisdiction in the city, village or township where such goods were seized, and thereupon said justice of the peace shall issue his summons to the person from whom said goods were seized, directing him to appear not less than six nor more than twelve days from the date of the issuing of said summons and show cause why said goods should not be condemned and disposed of. If the said person from whom said goods were seized cannot be found said summons shall be served upon the person then in possession of the goods. The said summons shall be served at least six days before the time of appearance mentioned therein. If the person from whom said goods were seized

cannot be found, and no one can be found in possession of said goods, and the defendants shall not appear on the return day, then said justice of the peace shall proceed in said cause in the same manner provided by law where a writ of attachment is returned not personally served upon any of the defendants and none of the defendants shall appear upon the return day.

Fourth. Unless cause to the contrary thereof is shown, or if said goods shall be found upon trial to be in violation of any of the provisions of this act or other laws which now exist or which may be hereafter enacted, it shall be the duty of said justice of the peace or police justice to render judgment that said seized property be forfeited to the State of Michigan, and that the said goods be destroyed or sold by the said commissioner for any purpose other than to be used for food. The mode of procedure before said justice shall be the same, as near as may be, as in civil proceedings before justices of the peace. Either parties may appeal to the circuit court as appeals are taken from justices' courts, but it shall not be necessary for the people to give any appeal bond.

Fifth. The proceeds arising from any such sale shall be paid into the State treasury and credited to the general fund: Provided, That if the owner or party claiming the property or goods so declared forfeited can produce and prove a written guaranty of purity, signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer or other party from whom said articles were purchased, then the proceeds of the sale of such articles, over and above the costs of seizure, forfeiture, and sale, shall be paid over to such owner or claimant to reimburse him, to the extent of such surplus, for his actual loss resulting from such seizure and forfeiture, as shown by the invoice.

Sixth. It shall be the duty of each prosecuting attorney when called upon by said commissioner or by any person by him authorized as aforesaid, to render any legal assistance in his power in proceedings under the provisions of this act, or any subsequent act relative to the adulteration of food, for the sale of impure or unwholesome food or food products.

Am. by Act No. 245, P. A. 1895. Am. by Act No. 268, P. A. 1899. Am. by Act No. 230, P. A. 1903.

8. (C. L., 4980) Sec. 8. It shall be unlawful for the State analyst, while he holds his office to furnish to any individual, firm or corporation, any certificate as to the purity or excellence of any article manufactured or sold by them to be used as food or in the preparation of food.

9. (C. L., 4981) Sec. 9. The commissioner shall make an annual report to the Governor on or before the first day of July in each year, and which shall be printed and published on or before the first day of September next thereafter, which report shall cover the doings of his office for the preceding fiscal year, which shall show, among other things, the number of manufactories and other places inspected and by whom, the number of specimens of food articles analyzed, and the State analyst's report upon each one; the number of complaints entered against persons for violation of the laws relative to the adulteration of food, the number of convictions had, and the amount of fines im-

posed therefor, together with such recommendations relative to the statutes in force as his experience may justify. The commissioner shall also prepare, print and distribute to all the papers of the State, and to such persons as may be interested or may apply therefor, a monthly bulletin, in suitable paper covers, containing results of inspections, the results of analyses made by the State analyst, with popular explanation of the same, and such other information as may come to him in his official capacity relating to the adulteration of food and drink products and of dairy products, so far as he may deem the same of benefit and advantage to the public; also a brief summary of all the work done during the month by the commissioner and his assistants in the enforcement of the laws of the State, but not more than ten thousand copies of each such monthly bulletin shall be printed.

Am. by Act No. 245, P. A. 1895. Am. by Act No. 154, P. A. 1897. Am. by Act No. 268, P. A. 1899.

10. (C. L., 4982) Sec. 10. Any person who shall wilfully hinder or obstruct the Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his deputy or other person or inspector by him duly authorized, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Added by Act No. 245, 1895.

11. (C. L., 4983) Sec. 11. The sum of thirty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year ending June thirty, nineteen hundred six, and for each fiscal year thereafter, there is hereby appropriated the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars. Out of the amounts appropriated by this act shall be paid all salaries and expenses and chemical supplies provided for therein: Provided, That all expenses for stationery and printing shall be audited and paid in the same manner as other State printing and stationery.

Added by Act No. 245, P. A. 1895. Am. by Act No. 154, P. A. 1897. Am. by Act No. 268, P. A. 1899. Am. by Act No. 186, P. A. 1901. Am. by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.

12. (C. L., 4984) Sec. 12. The Auditor General is hereby directed to annually add to and incorporate into the State tax, to be levied each year, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars which, when collected, shall be credited to the general fund to reimburse the same for the money appropriated by this act.

Added by Act No. 245, P. A. 1895. Am. by Act No. 154, P. A. 1897. Am. by Act No. 268, P. A. 1899. Am. by Act No. 186, P. A. 1901. Am. by Act No. 230, P. A. 1903. Am. by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.

13. Sec. 13. It shall also be the duty of the Dairy and Food Commissioner to foster and encourage the dairy industry of the State, and, for that purpose, he shall investigate the general conditions of the creameries, cheese factories, condensed milk factories, skimming stations, milk stations and farm dairies in this State, with full power to enter

upon any premises, for such investigation, with the object in view of improving the quality and creating and maintaining uniformity of the dairy products of the State; and should it become necessary, in the judgment of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, he may cause instruction to be given in any creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, skimming station, milk station, or farm dairy, or in any locality in this State, and in order to secure the proper feeding and care of cows, or the practical operation of any plant producing dairy products, and in order to secure such a uniform and standard quality of dairy products in this State, he shall furnish a sufficient number of competent inspectors, the appointment of whom is provided for in section four of this act, and they shall be duly qualified to act as such inspectors.

Added by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.

14. Sec. 14. Whenever it is determined by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, his deputy or inspectors, that any person is using, selling or furnishing to any skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, milk depot, farm dairy, milk dealer, the retail trade or to any consumer of milk, any impure or unwholesome milk or cream, which impurity or unwholesomeness is caused by the unsanitary or filthy condition of the premises where cows are kept, or by the unsanitary or filthy care or handling of the cows, or from the use of unclean utensils or from unwholesome food, or from any other cause, the person so using, selling or furnishing to any skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, milk depot, farm dairy, milk dealer, the retail trade, or to any consumer of milk, any such milk or cream, shall first be notified and warned by the commissioner, his deputy or inspectors not to use, sell, or furnish such milk or cream to such skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, milk depot, farm dairy, milk dealer, the retail trade, or to any consumer of milk, and any person failing to obey such notice and warning, and continuing to use, sell or furnish to any skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, farm dairy, milk dealer, or to the retail trade such impure or unwholesome milk or cream, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, and costs of prosecution, or imprisonment in the county jail, not to exceed ninety days, or until such fine and costs are paid, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Added by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.

15. Sec. 15. Whenever it is determined by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, his deputy or inspectors, that unsanitary conditions exist or are permitted to exist in the operation of any skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, milk depot, or farm dairy, the proprietor or proprietors, or manager of said skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory or farm dairy, shall be first notified and warned by the commissioner, his deputy or inspectors to place such skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, milk depot or farm dairy in a sanitary condition, within a reasonable length of time; and any person or persons owning or operating such skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed

milk factory, milk depot, or farm dairy, failing to obey such notice and warning, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, and costs of prosecution, or imprisonment in the county jail, not to exceed ninety days or until such fine and costs are paid, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Added by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.

16. Sec. 16. It shall be the duty of the proprietor or proprietors of every skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, or milk depot, in the State where milk or cream is received by purchase or otherwise from three or more persons, to register with the Dairy and Food Commissioner on or before April first of each year, upon blanks furnished by said official, the location of such skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory or milk depot, and the name of its owner or owners and manager. And it shall be the duty of the proprietor or proprietors of every skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory or milk depot in this State, where milk or cream is received by purchase or otherwise from three or more persons, to file a report with the Dairy and Food Commissioner, said report to be made on or before April first of each year, upon blanks furnished by said official, and to show the amount of milk or cream received by said skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory or milk depot during the year ending December thirty-first preceding; and said report shall show the amount of butter, cheese or condensed milk manufactured during the year, together with a list of the names and postoffice addresses of the patrons of said skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory or milk depot. Every skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory or milk depot, so registering and so reporting shall pay to the office of the State Dairy and Food Commissioner an annual registration fee of five dollars, to be paid at the time of such registration. The money so collected by the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall be paid into the State treasury and be used to help defray the expenses of the office of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, in addition to the annual appropriation therefor.

Added by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.

17. Sec. 17. Any person, persons or corporation who shall sell milk or cream from a wagon or other conveyance, depot or store, or who shall sell or deliver milk or cream to a hotel, restaurant, boarding house or any public place, shall be considered a milk dealer; and every milk dealer who shall sell milk or cream from a wagon or other conveyance, depot or store, or who shall sell, or deliver milk or cream to a hotel, restaurant, boarding house or any public place in any city, town or village of this State, must first obtain a license from the Dairy and Food Commissioner to sell such milk or cream. A license shall be required for each wagon or other conveyance, depot or store. Each dealer shall pay to the Dairy and Food Commissioner a license fee of one dollar for each license so granted, which license must be obtained on or

before the first day of July of each year. The moneys received by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, in payment of such licenses, shall be paid into the State treasury and be used to help defray the expenses of the office of the Dairy and Food Commissioner in addition to the annual appropriation. All licenses shall be used only in the name of the owner of the wagon, depot or store, and shall, for the purpose of this act, be prima facie evidence of ownership. No license shall be sold, assigned, or transferred. Each license shall record the name, residence, place of business, number of wagons, depots or stores used (where more than one is employed) and the number of the license. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this section, in so far as relates to registration and the securing of licenses, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each and every offense shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty days, or both.

Added by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.

18. Sec. 18. Any manufacturer, company, person or persons who shall sell, offer or expose for sale or for distribution, in this State, any concentrated commercial feeding stuff used for feeding live stock, shall furnish with each car, or other amounts shipped in bulk, and shall affix to every package of such feeding stuff, in a conspicuous place, on the outside thereof, a plainly printed statement, clearly and truly certifying the number of net pounds in the car or package sold or offered for sale, the name or trade-mark under which the article is sold, the name of the manufacturer or shipper, the place of manufacture, the place of business, and a chemical analysis, stating the percentages it contains of crude protein, crude fibre, nitrogen-free extract and ether extract, all constituents to be determined by the methods adopted by the association of official agricultural chemists. Whenever any feeding stuff is sold at retail, in bulk or in packages belonging to the purchaser, the agent or dealer shall furnish to him a certified copy of the chemical analysis named in this section.

(a) The term concentrated commercial feeding stuffs as used in this act shall include linseed meal, cotton seed meal, pea meals, cocoanut meals, gluten meals, oil meals of all kinds, gluten feeds, maize feeds, starch feeds, mixed sugar feeds, hominy feeds, rice meals, oat feeds, corn and oat feeds, meat meals, dried blood, clover meals, mixed feeds of all kinds, slaughter house waste products; also all condimental stock foods, patented and proprietary stock foods, claimed to possess nutritive properties and all other materials intended for feeding to domestic animals: Provided, That such feeding stuffs, as defined above, shall not include hays, straws, fodders, ensilage, the whole seeds nor the unmixed meals made directly from the entire grains of wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax-seed, maize, buckwheat, wet brewers' grains, malt sprouts, wet or dried beet pulp when unmixed with other materials. Neither shall it include wheat, rye and buckwheat brans or middlings not mixed with other substances, but sold separately as distinct articles of commerce, nor pure grains ground together.

(b) Before any manufacturer, company, person or persons shall sell, offer or expose for sale in this State any concentrated commercial feed-

ing stuff, he or they shall, for each and every feeding stuff bearing a distinguishing name or trade-mark, file annually, with the Dairy and Food Commissioner a certified copy of the chemical analysis and certificate referred to in this section, and shall deposit with said Dairy and Food Commissioner a sealed glass jar, or bottle, containing at least one pound of the feeding stuff to be sold or offered for sale, together with an affidavit that it is a fair sample of the article thus to be sold or offered for sale. He or they shall also pay annually into the State treasury a license fee of twenty dollars for each and every brand of feeding stuff he offers or exposes for sale in this State. Said fee is to be paid on or before April first of each year: Provided, That whenever the manufacturer or importer shall have paid this license fee, his agents shall not be required to do so. Whenever any manufacturer, importer, agent or seller of any commercial feeding stuff desires at any time to sell such material and has not paid the license fee therefor, he shall pay the license fee prescribed in this section, before making any such sale. The money collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the State treasury and be used to help defray the expenses of the office of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, in addition to the regular appropriation therefor.

(c) Whenever the manufacturer, importer, agent or seller of any commercial feeding stuff shall have complied with the requirements of this section, the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall issue or cause to be issued, a license, permitting the sale of said feeding stuff, which license shall terminate on April first following the date of issue.

(d) All such analyses of commercial feeding stuffs required by this act, shall be made under the direction of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, and shall be paid for out of the funds arising from the license fees provided for in this section.

(e) The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall publish, or cause to be published in bulletin form, at least annually a correct statement of all analyses made, together with any incidental information concerning same which he may deem proper.

(f) Any manufacturer, importer, company, agent, person or persons, who shall sell, offer or expose for sale, without first complying with the provisions of this act, any commercial feeding stuff, or shall attach or cause to be attached to any car, package or other quantity of said feeding stuff, an analysis stating that it contains a larger percentage of any one or more of the constituents named in this section than it really does contain shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than one hundred dollars for the first offense, and not less than three hundred dollars for every subsequent offense, and the offender shall also be liable for damages sustained by the purchaser of such feeding stuff on account of such misrepresentation.

(g) The Dairy and Food Commissioner, by any duly authorized agent, is hereby authorized to select from any package of commercial or other feeding stuff exposed or offered for sale in this State, a quantity not exceeding two pounds for a sample, such sample to be used for the purpose of an official analysis and for comparison with the certificate filed with the Dairy and Food Commissioner, and with the certificate affixed to the package on sale.

19. Sec. 19. The published annual report of the Dairy and Food Commissioner which shall be made to the Governor, shall include a complete accounting of all moneys received by the Department from every source, and the amount expended by the Department.

Added by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.

20. Sec. 20. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act so far as they are inconsistent are hereby repealed.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Added by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.

AN ACT in relation to the powers and duties of the Dairy and Food Commissioner of the State of Michigan.

(Act No. 167, Public Acts, 1899.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

21. Section 1. That any person who shall obstruct the Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his deputy, or any of his duly appointed inspectors, by refusing to allow him entrance to any place where he is authorized to enter in the discharge of his official duty, or refuses to deliver to him a sufficient sample for the analysis of any article of food or drink sold, offered or exposed for sale, or in his possession for the purpose of sale wherever the same may be found, when the same is requested and when the value thereof is tendered, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days or more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, for each and every offense.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

AN ACT for the prevention and suppression of foul brood among bees in the State of Michigan, and the inspection thereof, and to make an appropriation therefor, and to repeal act number one hundred forty-one of the public acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, being sections fifty-six hundred sixty-three, fifty-six hundred sixty-four, fifty-six hundred sixty-five, fifty-six hundred sixty-six, fifty-six hundred sixty-seven, fifty-six hundred sixty-eight, fifty-six hundred sixty-nine and fifty-six hundred seventy of the compiled laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven.

(Act No. 66, Public Acts, 1901.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

22. Section 1. The Dairy and Food Commissioner upon receipt of a certified copy of the record of the Michigan State Beekeepers' Association, by the secretary of said association, showing that a majority of the members of said association recommended the appointment of an inspector of apiaries, shall appoint a State inspector of apiaries. Said inspector shall be responsible to the Dairy and Food Commissioner and shall comply with such rules and regulations as the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall from time to time prescribe for the carrying out of the work of said State inspector.

23. Sec. 2. The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall, when notified in writing by the owner of an apiary or by three disinterested tax payers in the vicinity of the apiary, cause the inspector to examine such apiaries as are reported and all others in the same locality not reported, and ascertain whether or not the disease known as foul brood or other contagious disease exists in such apiaries, and if satisfied of the existence of foul brood, he shall give the owner or caretaker of the diseased apiaries full instructions how to treat said case as in the inspector's judgment seems best.

24. Sec. 3. The inspector who shall be the sole judge may visit all diseased apiaries a second time and if need be burn all colonies of bees and combs that may be found not cured of foul brood or other contagious diseases.

25. Sec. 4. If the owner of a diseased apiary, honey or appliances shall knowingly or wilfully sell, barter or give away any bees, honey or appliances, or expose other bees to the danger of said disease or refuse to allow said inspector to inspect such apiary, honey or appliances, said owner shall on conviction before a justice of the peace, be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or not less than one month's imprisonment in the county jail, nor more than two months' imprisonment.

26. Sec. 5. In addition to such individual reports as are required under this act by the inspector of apiaries, he shall make an annual report to the Dairy and Food Commissioner, giving the number of the apiaries visited, the number of diseased apiaries found, the number of colonies treated, also the number of colonies destroyed by fire, and an itemized account of his transportation expenses with affidavit annexed thereto.

27. Sec. 6. There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars per year for the suppression of foul brood among the bees in Michigan. The inspector shall receive three dollars per day and actual transportation expenses for actual time served, which sum shall not exceed the money hereby appropriated, to be paid by the State Treasurer upon warrants drawn by the Auditor General and approved by the Dairy and Food Commissioner.

28. Sec. 7. Act number one hundred forty-one of the public acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, being section fifty-six hundred sixty-three, fifty-six hundred sixty-four, fifty-six hundred sixty-five, fifty-six

hundred sixty-six, fifty-six hundred sixty-seven, fifty-six hundred sixty-eight, fifty-six hundred sixty-nine and fifty-six hundred seventy of the compiled laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven is hereby repealed.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

GENERAL FOOD LAW.

AN ACT to prohibit and prevent adulteration, fraud and deception in the manufacture, and sale of articles of food and drink.

(Act No. 193, Public Acts, 1895.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

29. (C. L., 5010) Section 1. That no person shall within this State manufacture for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, offer or expose for sale, or sell, any article of food which is adulterated within the meaning of this act.

Am. by Act No. 118, P. A. 1897.

30. (C. L., 5011) Sec. 2. The term food, as used herein, shall include all articles used for food or drink, or intended to be eaten or drank by man, whether simple, mixed or compound.

31. (C. L., 5012) Sec. 3. An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act: *First*, if any substance or substances have been mixed with it, so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity; *Second*, If any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; *Third*, If any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it; *Fourth*, If it is an imitation of, or is sold under the name of another article; *Fifth*, If it consists wholly or in part of a diseased, decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, whether manufactured or not, or, in the case of milk, if it is the product of a diseased animal; *Sixth*, If it is colored, coated, polished or powdered, whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is; *Seventh*, If it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health; *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall prevent the coloring of pure butter: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of articles of food, if each and every package sold or offered for sale bear the name and address of the manufacturer and be distinctly labeled under its own distinctive name, and in a manner so as to plainly and correctly show that it is a mixture or compound, and is not in violation with definition fourth and seventh of this section.

Am. by Act No. 118, P. A. 1897.

32. (C. L., 5013) Sec. 4. No person, by himself or his agents or servants, shall manufacture for sale or offer or expose for sale, or sell, as butter, and the legitimate product of the dairy or creamery, any article not made exclusively of milk or cream, but into which the oil or fat of animals, or any other oils not produced from milk, enters as a component part, has been introduced to take the place of cream. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail, or the State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia for not less than ninety days nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court for each and every offense.

33. (C. L., 5014) Sec. 5. No person shall manufacture, deal in, sell, offer or expose for sale or exchange, any article or substance in the semblance of, or in imitation of cheese made exclusively of unadulterated milk or cream, or both, into which any animal, intestinal or offal fats or oils or melted butter in any condition or state or modification of the same, or oleaginous substances of any kind not produced from unadulterated milk or cream shall have been introduced. Whoever shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail or the State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia for not less than ninety days nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court for each and every offense.

34. (C. L., 5015) Sec. 6. Every manufacturer of full milk cheese may put a brand upon each cheese, indicating "Full milk cheese," and no person shall use such a brand upon any cheese made from milk from which any of the cream has been taken. It shall be the duty of the proprietor of every cheese factory, creamery or butter factory in the State where milk or cream is purchased of or contributed by three or more persons, to register the location of such cheese factory, creamery or butter factory, and the name of its owner or manager with the Dairy and Food Commissioner on or before the first day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and on or before the first day of April in each year thereafter. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this section, in so far as it relates to registration, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each and every offense shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty days or both.

Am. by Act No. 118, P. A. 1897.

35. (C. L., 5016) Sec. 7. The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall procure and issue to the cheese manufacturers of the State, on proper application, which application shall be made on or before the first day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred ninety-five and on or before the first day of April in each year thereafter, and under such regulation as to the custody and use thereof as he may prescribe, a uniform stencil brand, bearing a suitable device or motto and the words "Michigan full

cream cheese." Every such brand shall be used on the outside of the cheese, and upon the package containing the same, and shall bear a separate number for each separate factory. The said commissioner shall keep a book in which shall be registered the name, location and number of each manufactory using the brand and the name or names of persons at each factory authorized to use the same. No such brand shall be used on other than full cream cheese or packages containing the same. The commissioner shall receive a fee of one dollar for each registration, said fee to be paid by the party applying for the same, which amount shall be accounted for and used as a part of the fund appropriated for the enforcement of the laws of this State with which the Dairy and Food Commissioner is charged.

36. (C. L., 5017) Sec. 8. No person shall knowingly offer, sell or expose for sale, in any package cheese which is falsely branded or labeled.

37. (C. L., 5018) Sec. 9. No person shall within this State manufacture for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, offer or expose for sale, or sell as lard, any substance not the legitimate and exclusive product of the fat of the hog.

38. (C. L., 5019) Sec. 10. Every person who manufactures for sale, has in his possession with intent to sell, offers or exposes for sale, or sells, any substance made in the semblance of lard, or as an imitation of lard, and which consists of any mixture or compound of animal or vegetable oils, or fats, other than hog fat, in the form of lard, shall cause the tierce, barrel, tub, pail or package containing the same to be distinctly and legibly branded or labeled "Lard substitute or compound," and every person who manufactures for sale, has in his possession with intent to sell, offers or exposes for sale or sells, any substance made in the semblance of lard or as an imitation of lard, or as a substitute for lard, and which is designed to take the place of lard, and which consists of any mixture or compound of lard with animal or vegetable oils or fats shall cause the tierce, barrel, tub, pail or package containing the same to be distinctly and legibly branded or labeled either "Adulterated lard," "Lard compound," or "Lard substitute." Such brands or labels shall be in letters not less than one inch in length and shall be followed with the name of the maker and factory, and the location of such factory.

39. (C. L., 5020) Sec. 11. Every dealer or trader who, by himself or agent, or as the servant or agent of another person, offers or exposes for sale, or sells any form of lard substitute or adulterated lard, as hereinbefore defined, shall securely affix or cause to be affixed to the package wherein the same is contained, offered for sale or sold, a label, upon the outside and face of which is distinctly and legibly printed in letters not less than one-half inch in length, the words "Lard substitute" or "Adulterated lard" or "Lard compound" or other appropriate word which shall correctly express its nature and use.

40. (C. L., 5021) Sec. 12. The having in possession of any lard substitute or adulterated lard or lard compound, as hereinbefore defined, which is not branded or labeled as hereinbefore required and directed, upon the part of any dealer or trader, or any person engaged in the public sale of such articles, shall for the purpose of the act be deemed *prima facie* evidence of intent to sell the same.

41. (C. L., 5022) Sec. 13. No person, firm or corporation in this State shall manufacture for sale, or sell, or offer or expose for sale, as fruit jelly or fruit butter, any jelly or imitation fruit butter or other similar compound made or composed in whole or in part of glucose, dextrine, starch or other substances, and colored in imitation of fruit jelly or fruit butter; nor shall any such jelly, fruit butter or compound be manufactured or sold, or offered for sale, under any name or designation whatever, unless the same shall be composed entirely of ingredients not injurious to health, and shall not be colored in imitation of fruit jelly, and every can, pail or package of such jelly or butter sold in this State, shall be distinctly and durably labeled "Imitation fruit jelly or butter," with the name of the manufacturer and the place where made. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and when convicted thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail or State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia for not less than ninety days nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

42. (C. L., 5023) Sec. 14. No packer or dealer in preserved or canned fruits and vegetables, or other articles of food, shall sell or offer for sale such canned articles, unless such articles shall be entirely free from substances or ingredients deleterious to health, and unless such articles bear a mark, stamp, brand or label bearing the name and address of the firm, person or corporation that packs the same. All "Soaked or bleached goods," or goods put up from products dried before canning, shall be plainly marked, branded, stamped or labeled as such, with the words "Soaked or bleached goods," in letters not less than two-line pica in size, showing the name of the article and the name and address of the packer.

43. (C. L., 5024) Sec. 15. No person shall manufacture or sell, or offer for sale any manufactured or artificial coffee berry in imitation of the genuine berry. No person shall manufacture, sell or offer or expose for sale any ground or prepared coffee, which is adulterated with chicory or other substance not injurious to health, unless each package thereof shall be distinctly labeled or marked "Coffee compound," together with the name and address of the manufacturer or compounder thereof, and has no other label of whatever name or designation. No person shall offer or expose for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, or sell any molasses, syrup or glucose, unless the barrel, cask, keg, can or pail containing the same shall be distinctly branded or labeled with the true and appropriate name; nor shall any person offer or expose for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, or sell any molasses or syrup mixed with glucose, unless the barrel, cask, keg or pail containing the same be distinctly branded or labeled "Glucose mixture," and the per cent in which glucose enters into its composition. Such barrel, cask, keg or pail shall be branded or labeled in a conspicuous place; and such brands or labels shall be in letters of not less than one-half inch in length. Glucose and glucose mixtures shall have no other designation than herein required.

44. (C. L., 5025) Sec. 16. No person shall within this State manufacture, brew, distil, have or offer for sale, or sell, any spirituous or fermented or malt liquors, containing any substance or ingredient not normal or healthful, to exist in spirituous, fermented or malt liquors, or which may be deleterious or detrimental to health when such liquors are used as a beverage.

45. (C. L., 5026) Sec. 17. The taking of orders or the making of agreements or contracts, by any person, firm or corporation, or by any agent or representative thereof, for the future delivery of any of the articles, products, goods, wares or merchandise embraced within the provisions of this act, shall be deemed a sale within the meaning of this act.

46. (C. L., 5027) Sec. 18. Whoever shall falsely brand, mark, stencil or label any article or product required by this act to be branded, marked, stenciled, or labeled, or shall remove, alter, deface, mutilate, obliterate, imitate or counterfeit any brand, mark, stencil or label so required, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail or State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia, for not less than six months nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court for each and every offense.

47. (C. L., 5028) Sec. 19. Whoever shall do any of the acts or things prohibited, or wilfully neglect or refuse to do any of the acts or things enjoined by this act, or in any way violate any of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and where no specific penalty is prescribed by this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Am. by Act No. 117, P. A. 1899.

48. (C. L., 5029) Sec. 20. It shall be the duty of the Dairy and Food Commissioner of the State to investigate all complaints of violations of this act, and take all steps necessary to its enforcement. It shall be the duty of all prosecuting officers of this State to prosecute to completion all suits brought under the provisions of this act upon the complaint of the commissioner or of any citizen. It shall be the duty of all food inspectors in cities to examine all complaints made to them of violation of this act, and to render assistance in enforcing its provisions. It shall also be the duty of all health boards in cities and health officers in townships to take cognizance of and report or prosecute all violations of this act that may be brought to their notice, or they may have cognizance of, within their jurisdiction.

49. Sec. 21. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

AN ACT in relation to the manufacture and sale of buckwheat flour.

(Act No. 208, Public Acts, 1903.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

50. Section 1. Within this State no person shall manufacture, offer or expose for sale, keep in possession with intent to sell, or sell any ground buckwheat containing any product of wheat, corn, rice or other foreign substance, unless each and every package thereof be distinctly and legibly branded or labeled "Buckwheat Flour Compound" in letters not less than one-half inch in length and be followed with the name of the maker and factory and the location of such factory.

51. Sec. 2. Any brand or label herein required shall be an inseparable part of the general or distinguishing label, and such label shall be that principal and conspicuous sign under which it is sold, and any other label or printed matter upon the package shall not be in contravention of the requirements of this act.

52. Sec. 3. The having in possession of any buckwheat flour compound, which is not branded or labeled as hereinbefore required and directed upon the part of any person engaged in the public or private sale of such article, shall, for the purpose of this act, be deemed prima facie evidence of intent to sell the same.

53. Sec. 4. The taking of orders or the making of agreements or contract by any person, firm or corporation or by any agent or representative thereof, for the future delivery of buckwheat flour compound shall be deemed a sale within the meaning of this act.

54. Sec. 5. Whoever shall do any of the acts or things prohibited, or neglect or refuse to do any of the acts or things enjoined by this act, or in any way violate any of the provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

55. Sec. 6. Act number eighty-four of the public acts of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, entitled "An act to prohibit and prevent adulteration, fraud and deception in the manufacture and sale of buckwheat flour," being sections four thousand nine hundred ninety-four to five thousand two, both inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of one thousand eight hundred ninety-seven is hereby repealed.

VINEGAR.

AN ACT in relation to the manufacture and sale of vinegar, and to repeal act number two hundred and twenty-four of the public acts of eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, approved July one, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

(Act No. 71, Public Acts, 1897.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

56. (C. L., 5003) Section 1. That no person shall manufacture for sale, offer or expose for sale, sell or deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell, or deliver, any vinegar not in compliance with the provisions of this act. No vinegar shall be sold as apple, orchard or cider vinegar, which is not the legitimate product of pure apple juice, known as apple cider or vinegar, not made exclusively of said apple cider or vinegar into which foreign substance, drugs or acids have been introduced, as may appear upon proper test, and upon said test, shall contain not less than one and three-fourths per cent, by weight, of cider vinegar solids upon full evaporation at the temperature of boiling water.

57. (C. L., 5004) Sec. 2. All vinegar made by fermentation and oxidation without the intervention of distillation shall be branded "fermented vinegar," with the name of the fruit or substance from which the same is made. And all vinegar made wholly or in part from distilled liquor shall be branded "distilled vinegar," and all of such distilled vinegar shall be free from coloring matter added during or after distillation and from color other than that imparted to it by distillation. And all fermented vinegar not distilled shall contain not less than one and three-fourths per cent, by weight, upon full evaporation (at the temperature of boiling water) of solids, contained in the fruit or grain from which said vinegar is fermented, and said vinegar shall contain not less than two and a half tenths of one per cent ash or mineral matter, the same being the product of the material from which said vinegar is manufactured. And all vinegar shall be made wholly from the fruit or grain from which it purports to be or is represented to be made, and shall contain no foreign substance, and shall contain not less than four per cent, by weight, of absolute acetic acid.

58. (C. L., 5005) Sec. 3. No person shall manufacture for sale, offer for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any vinegar found upon proper test to contain any preparation of lead, copper, sulphuric or other mineral acid, or other ingredients injurious to health. And all packages containing vinegar shall be marked, stenciled or branded on the head of the cask, barrel or keg containing such vinegar with the name and residence of the manufacturer together with brand required in section two hereof.

59. (C. L., 5006) Sec. 4. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than fifty dollars

nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed ninety days and the costs of prosecution, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

60. Sec. 5. All acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

MILK.

AN ACT to prevent and punish offenders for the adulteration of milk, and the products made therefrom, and to repeal an act, entitled "An act to prevent the adulteration of milk and to prevent the traffic in impure and unwholesome milk," approved March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

(Act No. 26, Public Acts, 1873.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

61. (C. L., 11411) Section 1. That whoever shall knowingly sell to any person or persons, or sell, deliver, or bring to be manufactured to any cheese or butter manufactory in this State, any milk diluted with water, or in any way adulterated, or milk from which any cream has been taken, or milk commonly known as "skimmed milk," or shall keep back any part of the milk known as "strippings," with intent to defraud, or shall knowingly sell milk, the product of a sick or diseased animal or animals, or any milk produced from any cow fed upon the refuse of a distillery, or of a brewery, or upon any substance deleterious to the quality of the milk, or shall knowingly use any poisonous or any deleterious material in the manufacture of any cheese or butter, or shall knowingly sell or offer to sell any cheese or butter in the manufacture of which any poisonous or deleterious substance has been used, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars; and may be committed to the county jail until such fine shall be paid: Provided, That such imprisonment shall not exceed ninety days; and shall be liable in double the amount of damages to the person or persons, firm, association, or corporation upon which such fraud shall have been committed. An act, entitled "An act to prevent the adulteration of milk and to prevent the traffic in impure and unwholesome milk," approved March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby repealed: Provided, That any right accrued or forfeiture incurred under said act, shall remain valid and binding, and may be enforced under said act as if the same were not repealed.

AN ACT to prevent the sale of impure, unwholesome, adulterated, or swill milk in the State of Michigan, and to provide for inspectors.

(Act No. 246, Public Acts, 1887.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

62. (C. L., 11412) Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, either by himself or agent, to sell, or expose for sale within the State of Michigan any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated or impure milk or swill milk or colostrum, or milk from cows kept upon garbage, swill or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction or other deleterious substances, or from cows kept in connection with any family in which there are infectious diseases. The addition of water or ice to the milk is hereby declared an adulteration.

Am. by Act No. 219, P. A. 1889.

63. (C. L., 11413) Sec. 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars or (by) imprisonment not to exceed three months or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

64. (C. L., 11414) Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the metropolitan police commissioners of the city of Detroit, by and with the consent and advice of the board of health of the city of Detroit, to appoint an inspector, who shall be a person of previous practical experience. Said inspector may be created captain, sergeant or roundsman of the said police force of the city of Detroit, at the option of the board of metropolitan police commissioners.

65. (C. L., 11415) Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of said inspector to personally view, so far as possible, all milk exposed for sale in said city, and to visit all dairy houses, barns, or stables in said city or the county of Wayne, to inspect the same, and the animals held therein, and to visit all places where milk is kept or exposed for sale in the city of Detroit, and to inspect and ascertain the condition of said milk. He may detail any patrolman of said city to assist him in the performance of any or all of the duties enjoined on him by this act: Provided, always, That said inspector and any policeman so detailed shall always be subject to the provisions of the law establishing and governing the metropolitan police of said city.

66. (C. L., 11416) Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of said inspector or of his assistant, and of all other inspectors appointed under this act, to make complaint in writing before a police justice or justice of the peace, or other court having jurisdiction thereof, of every violation of this act coming to his knowledge.

Am. by Act No. 219, P. A. 1889.

67. (C. L., 11417) Sec. 6. Each and every quantity of milk sold or exposed for sale contrary to the provisions of this act, shall constitute a separate offense.

68. (C. L., 11418) Sec. 7. Any person who shall refuse to permit the said inspector, or his assistant (assistants), to perform his duty under this act, either by refusing him entrance to his premises or by concealing any milk, or refusing to permit any milk or animal or premises wherein animals are kept, to be viewed and inspected as herein provided, or by in any manner hindering or resisting any said inspector or assistant inspector in the performance of his duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished therefor.

69. (C. L., 11419) Sec. 8. Authority is hereby given the common council of any city, and the board of trustees or council of any village, to appoint an inspector of milk in any such city or village, and to fix their compensation, and when appointed the said inspectors of milk shall have all the powers given by section four of this act, and shall perform all the duties required of inspectors of milk as provided herein, and such other powers and duties as may be conferred or imposed by the ordinances of said cities or villages.

70. (C. L., 11420) Sec. 9. Whoever shall adulterate by himself, or by his servant or agent, or sell, exchange or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell or exchange the same, or exposes or offers for sale or exchange, adulterated milk or milk to which water or any foreign (substance) substances in any state of fermentation or putrefaction, or from sick or diseased cows, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, for every such offense, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail or the State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia not exceeding three months.

Added by Act No. 219, P. A. 1889.

71. (C. L., 11421) Sec. 10. Whoever shall adulterate, himself, or by his servant or agent, sell, exchange or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell or exchange the same, or exposes or offers for sale as pure milk, any skimmed milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, for such offense, be punished by the penalty provided in the preceding section.

Added by Act No. 219, P. A. 1889.

72. (C. L., 11422) Sec. 11. Any dealer in milk who shall by himself, servant or agent, sell, exchange or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange or deliver the same, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, unless in a conspicuous place above the center upon the outside of every vessel, can or package from which any such milk is sold, the words "Skimmed milk" are distinctly painted in letters not less than one inch in length, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail or Detroit House of Correction not exceeding three months.

Added by Act No. 219, P. A. 1889.

73. (C. L., 11423) Sec. 12. If milk sold or offered for sale under the provisions of this act as pure milk is shown upon analysis by weight

to contain more than eighty-seven and fifty one-hundredths per centum of watery fluid, or to contain less than twelve and fifty one-hundredths of milk solids, per centum, or less fat than three per centum, or if the specific gravity at 60 degrees Fahrenheit is not between 1.29-1000 to 1.33-1000, it shall be deemed to be adulterated. If milk sold or offered for sale under the provisions of this act as skimmed milk has a specific gravity at 60 degrees Fahrenheit less than 1.032, and greater than 1.037 it shall be deemed to be adulterated.

Added by Act No. 219, P. A. 1889.

74. (C. L., 11424) Sec. 13. Whenever any inspector of milk has reason to believe that any milk found by him is adulterated, he shall take specimens thereof and test the same with such instrument or instruments as are used for such purposes, and he shall make an analysis thereof, showing total solids, the percentage of butter, the percentage of water and the percentage of ash; and if the result of such test and analysis indicates that the milk has been adulterated or deprived of its cream or any part thereof, the same shall be prima facie evidence of such adulteration in a prosecution under this act.

Added by Act No. 219, P. A. 1889.

75. (C. L., 11425) Sec. 14. Any person who shall remove the cream or any part thereof from milk to be sold as pure milk to any manufactory in which milk is used as a material in the process of production, and any person who shall, in any manner, adulterate such milk, either by the addition of water or otherwise, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, for every such offense, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail or Detroit House of Correction not exceeding ninety days.

Added by Act No. 219, P. A. 1889.

AN ACT in relation to the sale and delivery of milk.

(Act No. 106, Public Acts, 1899.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

76. Section 1. No person shall offer or expose for sale, sell, exchange or deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell, exchange or deliver, any milk to which water, chemicals or preservatives, or any other foreign substance has been added. The term milk as used in this act shall include all skimmed milk, butter milk, cream and milk in its natural state as drawn from the cow.

77. Sec. 2. Whoever shall do any of the acts or things prohibited, or neglects or refuses to do any of the acts or things enjoined by this act, or in any way violates any of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one

dollar nor more than one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

OLEOMARGARINE.

AN ACT in relation to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine or imitation butter.

(Act No. 147, Public Acts, 1899.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

78. Section 1. No person shall sell, expose or offer for sale or exchange, or have in his possession with intent to sell or exchange, any oleomargarine or other substance made in imitation of butter, and which is intended to be used as a substitute for butter, unless each and every vessel, package, roll or parcel of such substance has distinctly and durably printed, stamped or stenciled thereon in black letters the true name of such substance, in ordinary bold faced capital letters, not less than five line pica in size; and also the name and address of the manufacturer, together with the name of each and every article or ingredient used or entering into the composition of such substance, in ordinary bold faced letters, not less than pica in size.

79. Sec. 2. No person shall sell, exchange or deliver any oleomargarine or other substance made in imitation of butter, and which is intended to be used as a substitute for butter, unless he shall distinctly inform the purchaser by a verbal notice at the time of the sale that the same is a substitute for butter, and shall also deliver to the purchaser of each and every roll, package or parcel of such oleomargarine or other substance, at the time of the delivery of the same, a separate and distinct label, on which is plainly and legibly printed in black ink in ordinary bold faced capital letters not less than five line pica in size, the true name of such substance and also the name and address of the manufacturer, together with the name of each article used and entering into the composition of such substance, in ordinary bold faced letters not less than pica in size.

80. Sec. 3. The proprietor or keeper of any store, hotel, restaurant, eating saloon, boarding house, or other place where oleomargarine is sold or furnished to persons paying for the same, shall have placed on the walls of every store or room where oleomargarine is sold or furnished, a white placard on which is printed in black ink, in plain Roman letters of not less than three inches in length, and not less than two inches in width, the words "Oleomargarine Sold or Used Here," and shall at all times keep the same exposed in such conspicuous place as to be readily seen by any and all persons entering such store, or other room or rooms.

81. Sec. 4. No person shall use in any way, in connection or association with the sale or exposure for sale or advertisement of any substance designed to be used as a substitute for butter, the word "butter," "creamery," or "dairy," or the name or representation of any breed of dairy cattle, or any combination of such word or words and representation, or any other words or symbols or combinations thereof commonly used in the sale of butter.

82. Sec. 5. For the purpose of this act the word "butter" shall be understood to mean the food product usually known as butter, and which is made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt, and with or without additional coloring matter.

83. Sec. 6. For the purpose of this act certain manufactured substances, certain extracts, and certain mixtures and compounds, including such mixtures and compounds with butter, shall be known and designated as "oleomargarine," namely: "All substances heretofore known as oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine and neutral; all mixtures and compounds of oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine and neutral; all lard extracts and tallow extracts; and all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef fat, suet, lard, lard oil, vegetable oil, butterine, lardine, suine and neutral; all lard extracts and tallow extracts; and all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef fat, suet, lard, lard oil, vegetable oil, intestinal fat, and offal fat, made in imitation or semblance of butter, or when so made, calculated or intended to be sold or used as butter or for butter.

84. Sec. 7. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail or State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia, for not less than six months nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, in each and every offense. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

AN ACT to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of imitation butter.

(Act No. 22, Public Acts, 1901.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

85. Section 1. No person, by himself or his agents, or servants, shall render or manufacture, sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell any article, product or compound made wholly or in part out of any fat, oil or oleaginous substance or compound thereof, not produced from unadulterated milk or cream

from the same, which shall be in imitation of yellow butter produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream of the same: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form, and in such manner as will advise the consumer of its real character, free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter.

86. Sec. 2. Whoever violates any of the provisions of section one of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail or State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia for not less than six months nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, for each and every offense.

RENOVATED BUTTER.

AN ACT in relation to the manufacture and sale of renovated butter.

(Act No. 243, Public Acts, 1903.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

87. Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall manufacture for sale, offer or expose for sale, sell, exchange or deliver, or have in his possession with the intent to sell, exchange or deliver, any butter that is produced by taking original packing stock butter or other butter, or both, melting the same so that the butter fat can be drawn off or extracted, mixing the said butter fat with skimmed milk, or milk or cream, or other milk product, and rechurning or reworking the said mixture; nor shall any person, firm or corporation manufacture for sale, offer or expose for sale, sell, exchange or deliver, or have in his possession for any such purpose any butter which has been subjected to any process by which it is melted, clarified or refined, and made to resemble butter, and is commonly known as boiled, process or renovated butter, and which for the purpose of this act is hereby designated as "Renovated Butter," unless the same shall be branded or marked as provided in section two of this act.

88. Sec. 2. Whoever, himself or by his agent, or as the servant or agent of another person shall sell, expose for sale or have in his custody or possession with the intent to sell any "Renovated Butter," as defined in section one of this act, shall have the words "Renovated Butter" conspicuously stamped, labeled or marked in one or two lines and in plain gothic letters, at least three-eighths of an inch square, so that the words cannot be easily defaced, upon two sides of each and every tub, firkin, box or package containing said "Renovated Butter," or, if such butter is exposed for sale uncovered, or not in a case or package, a placard containing said words in the same form as above described in this section shall be attached to the mass in such a manner as to be

easily seen and read by the purchaser. When "Renovated Butter" is sold from such package or otherwise at retail, in print, roll or other form, before being delivered to the purchaser, it shall be wrapped in wrappers plainly stamped on the outside thereof with the words "Renovated Butter" printed or stamped thereon in one or two lines, and in plain gothic letters at least three-eighths of an inch square, and such wrapper shall contain no other words or printing thereon, and said words "Renovated Butter" so stamped or printed on the said wrapper shall not be in any manner concealed, but shall be in plain view of the purchaser at the time of the purchase.

89. Sec. 3. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail or Michigan Reformatory at Ionia, for not less than six months nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, for each and every offense.

90. Sec. 4. Act number two hundred fifty-four of the public acts of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of butter produced by taking original packing stock and other butter and melting the same so that the butter oil can be drawn off, mixed with skimmed milk or other material, and by emulsion or other process produce butter, and butter produced by any similar process and commonly known as 'process' butter; providing for the enforcement thereof, and punishment for the violation of the same," is hereby repealed.

CANDY.

AN ACT to prevent the adulteration of candies and confectioneries and the sale thereof, when so adulterated as to be injurious to the public health.

(Act No. 11, Public Acts, 1887.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

91. (C. L., 11409) Section 1. That any person or persons manufacturing for sale or knowingly selling or offering to sell any candies or confectioneries adulterated by the admixture of terra alba, barytes, talc or other earthy or mineral substances, or any poisonous colors, flavors or extracts, or other deleterious ingredients detrimental to health, shall upon proper conviction thereof, before a court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

92. (C. L., 11410) Sec. 2. It is hereby made the duty of the local health officer or local board of health having jurisdiction thereof to investigate without unnecessary delay all complaints that may be

properly brought before them and containing the facts as supported by affidavit of the parties complaining of the adulteration or sale of adulterated candies or confectioneries, and if after investigation by such officer or board reasonable cause for action is found to exist, then such officer or board shall at once give notice to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which such complaint is made, and make or cause to be made, before a proper officer, a formal complaint in writing and duly verified, and thereupon said prosecuting attorney shall immediately commence proceedings against the person or persons so offending.

LIQUORS.

AN ACT for the regulation of, manufacture and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors.

(Extract from Act No. 313, Public Acts, 1887.)

93. (C. L., 5403) Sec. 25. If any person shall adulterate any spirituous, or alcoholic liquors used or intended for drink, by mixing the same in the manufacture or preparation thereof, or by process of rectifying, or otherwise, with any deleterious drug, substance or liquid, which is poisonous or injurious to health, except as hereinafter provided, or if any person shall sell, or offer to sell, any wine, or spirituous, or alcoholic liquors, or shall import into this State, any wine, or spirituous, or intoxicating liquors and sell, or offer for sale such liquors, knowing the same to be adulterated, or shall sell, or offer to sell, any spirituous or intoxicating liquors from any barrel, cask or other vessel containing the same, and not branded as hereinafter provided, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the jail of the county not more than six months, nor less than ten days.

94. (C. L., 5404) Sec. 26. It shall be the duty of every person or persons, engaged in the manufacture and sale of malt, spirituous, or alcoholic liquors, or in rectifying or preparing the same in any way, to brand on each barrel, cask, or other vessel containing the same, the name or names of the person, company, or firm manufacturing, rectifying or preparing the same, and also these words, "Pure and without drugs or poison."

95. (C. L., 5405) Sec. 27. No person shall sell at wholesale or retail, any ale, rum, wine or other malt or spirituous liquors from any barrel, cask, or vessel, unless the same shall have been branded and marked as aforesaid.

96. (C. L., 5406) Sec. 28. If any barrel, cask or other vessel containing any drugged or poisoned liquor shall be found in the possession of any wholesale or retail dealer in liquors, or in the possession of any person holding himself out as such a dealer, it shall be deemed prima facie evidence of the violation of the provisions of this act.

97. (C. L., 5407) Sec. 29. Any person who shall put into any bar-

rel, cask, or other vessel, branded or marked as required by this act, any liquors drugged or adulterated as aforesaid, or who shall sell or offer for sale any such liquors, for the purpose and with the intent of deceiving any person in the sale thereof, or shall violate any of the provisions of sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, or twenty-eight, of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in section twenty-five of this act.

98. (C. L., 5408) Sec. 30. The provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to prevent druggists, physicians, and persons engaged in the mechanical arts from compounding liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes.

PEPPER.

AN ACT to provide for the manufacture and sale of black pepper in this State and to provide a penalty for the violation of the provisions of this act.

(Act No. 180, Public Acts, 1901.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

99. Section 1. Within this State no person, firm or corporation shall manufacture, offer or expose for sale, keep in possession with intent to sell, or sell any ground or whole black pepper containing any foreign substance whatever. All black pepper shall contain not more than six and one-half per cent ash or mineral matter; and shall contain not less than twenty-five per cent starch as determined by the diastase method; and shall contain not less than six-tenths of one per cent nor more than one and three-fourths per cent of volatile ether extract; and shall contain not more than ten per cent nor less than six and one-half per cent of non-volatile ether extract; and shall contain not more than sixteen per cent of crude fibre.

100. Sec. 2. Whoever shall do any of the acts or things prohibited, or neglects or refuses to do any of the acts or things enjoined by this act, or in any way violates any of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars and the costs of the prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

AN ACT to prohibit the adulteration of maple sugar, maple molasses and maple syrup.

(Act No. 170, Public Acts, 1893.)

(5007) Section 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That it shall be unlawful for any person, dealer, firm, manufacturer or corporation to manufacture and sell, or offer for sale, any maple sugar, maple molasses or maple syrup, that is in anywise adulterated with common sugar, beet sugar, glucose or any other foreign substance without distinctly marking, stamping or labeling the article or the package containing the same with the true and appropriate name of such article and the percentage in which common sugar, beet sugar, glucose or any other foreign substance enters into the composition of the same.

(5008) Sec. 2. Any person, dealer, firm, manufacturer or corporation, who shall sell or offer for sale, and who shall falsely stamp or misrepresent or label any cans, jugs, jars or packages containing maple molasses or maple syrup, and any person, dealer, firm, manufacturer or corporation who shall sell or offer for sale any maple sugar that is in anywise adulterated, who falsely misrepresents or labels or stamps the same, or knowingly permits such misrepresentation or false stamping or labeling, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished with a fine not less than fifty dollars, in case of vender, and in the case of manufacturers and those falsely or fraudulently stamping or labeling or misrepresenting such goods, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and it shall be the duty of any board of health in this state, or food commissioner, should there be one, cognizant of any violation of this act to prosecute any person, dealer, firm, manufacturer, or corporation, which it has reason to believe has violated any of the provisions of this act, and after deducting the costs of trial and conviction the balance of fine recovered, one-half be placed in the township treasury wherein the conviction is made, the balance placed to the general fund of the county. Any (person) persons, dealer, firm, manufacturer or corporation who shall knowingly sell or offer for sale any cans, jugs, jars, or packages containing maple molasses, maple syrup, or maple sugar, that is in anywise adulterated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

(5009) Sec. 3. Any person, dealer, firm, manufacturer, or corporation, who shall falsely stamp or misrepresent or label any cans, jugs, jars, or packages, containing maple molasses, or maple syrup, or maple sugar, that is in anywise adulterated, or knowingly permits such (misrepresentation) misrepresentations or false stamping or labeling, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine, not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year, or by both such fine or imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

CORN SYRUP.

AN ACT in relation to the sale of corn syrup.

(Act No. 123, Public Acts, 1903.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

101. Section 1. No person shall offer or expose for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, or sell, any cane syrup, beet syrup, or glucose, unless the barrel, cask, keg, can, pail or package containing the same be distinctly branded or labeled with the true and appropriate name; nor shall any person offer or expose for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, or sell any cane syrup or beet syrup mixed with glucose unless the barrel, cask, keg, can, pail or package containing the same be distinctly branded or labeled "Glucose Mixture" or "Corn Syrup" in plain gothic type not less than three-eighths of an inch square, with the name and percentage, by weight, of each ingredient contained therein plainly stamped, branded or stenciled on each package in plain gothic letters not less than one-quarter of an inch square. Each and every package of syrup either simple or mixed shall bear the name and address of the manufacturer. Such mixtures or syrups shall have no other designation or brand than herein required that represents or is the name of any article which contains a saccharine substance; and all brands or labels required shall be an inseparable part of the general or distinguishing label, and that the general or distinguishing label shall be that principal and conspicuous sign under which it is sold.

102. Sec. 2. Whoever shall do any of the acts or things prohibited, or neglect or refuse to do any of the acts or things required by this act, or in any way violate any of the provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

PRESERVATIVES.

AN ACT in relation to the use of preservatives in food products.

(Act No. 7, Public Acts, 1905.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

103. Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall manufacture, sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any food product containing benzoic acid or benzoate of sodium, or any other harmless preservative, unless each and every package con-

taining the same shall, in the condition in which it is exposed for sale, be distinctly, conspicuously and legibly branded, labeled, or marked, in plain English letters, with the words, "Prepared with" followed by the proper English name of the preservative used: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit or regulate, by branding or otherwise, the use as a preservative of common salt, syrup, sugar, salt petre, spices, alcohol, vinegar or wood smoke: And provided further, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to dairy products.

104. Sec. 2. Whoever shall do any of the acts or things prohibited, or neglect or refuse to do any of the acts or things required by this act, or in any way violate any of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RELATIVE TO DAIRY AND FOOD LAWS.

PEOPLE v. SNOWBERGER.

(Opinion filed May 25, 1897.)

Adulteration of Food—Statutory Offenses—Intent—Police Power.

1. It is competent for the legislature under the police power, to provide for the protection of the public health by making it an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment to sell adulterated food or drink, irrespective of the seller's knowledge of the adulteration.
2. Act No. 193, Public Acts, 1895, prohibits the manufacture or sale of adulterated articles of food or drink, and prescribes what shall be deemed adulteration within the meaning of the act. Section 8 forbids any person from *knowingly* offering for sale cheese which is falsely labeled; this being the only case in which knowledge is expressly made an element of an offense designated by such statute. *Held*, that proof of guilty knowledge or intent is not essential to the conviction of one who sells adulterated food.

(113 Mich. 86.)

Exceptions before judgment from Monroe; Kinne, J.

Michael Snowberger was convicted of selling adulterated food, in violation of act No. 193, Public Acts of 1895.

Conviction affirmed.

William Look and Ira G. Humphrey, for appellant.

Bowen, Douglas & Whiting, of counsel.

Willis Baldwin, Prosecuting Attorney, for the people.

Long, C. J.: Respondent was convicted under an information charging that: "On the 19th day of April, A. D. 1897, at the city of Monroe, and in the county aforesaid, Michael Snowberger did offer for sale, and sell, to Carl Franke, an adulterated article of food, to wit: A quantity

of mustard, to wit, a quarter of a pound, colored and adulterated with turmeric, whereby the said mustard, as an article of food, was damaged and its inferiority concealed and whereby it was made to appear of better and of greater value than it really was, the same not being a mixture or compound recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of articles of food; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided," etc.

The information was filed under act No. 193, Public Acts 1895, entitled "An act to prohibit and prevent adulteration, fraud and deception in the manufacture and sale of articles of food and drink." The act provides:

Section 1. "No person shall within this State manufacture for sale, offer for sale, or sell any article of food which is adulterated within the meaning of this act."

Section 2. "The term food as used herein, shall include all articles used for food or drink, or intended to be eaten or drunk by man, whether simple, mixed or compound."

Section 3. "An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act: One, If any substance or substances have been mixed with it so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity; Two, If any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; Three, If any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it; Four, If it is sold under the name of another article; Five, If it consists wholly or in part of a diseased, decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, whether manufactured or not, or in case of milk, if it is the product of a diseased animal; Six, If it is colored, coated, polished or powdered, whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is; Seven, If it contains an added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of articles of food, if each and every package sold or offered for sale be distinctly labeled as mixtures or compounds, and are not injurious to health."

Section 19 makes any violation of the act a misdemeanor and provides a penalty by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail, etc.

On the trial respondent admitted, that on the 19th day of April, 1897, he, at the city of Monroe, this State, offered for sale and did sell to Carl Franke a quantity of mustard, to wit, a quarter of a pound, which was afterwards found upon a chemical examination to be colored and adulterated with turmeric, whereby the said mustard as an article of food was damaged and its inferiority concealed, and it was thereby made to appear of greater and better value than it really was the same not being a mixture or compound recognized as an ordinary article or ingredient of articles of food.

But he claimed that said article of mustard, so sold, was purchased by him as a pure article in good faith and that he believed at the time of the purchase by him and also at the time of the sale to the said Franke, that the same was pure mustard, free from any coloring and adulteration with turmeric or any other coloring or adulterant, and that no inferiority was concealed whereby it was made to appear of greater or better value than it really was; that at the time he purchased the same he asked for pure mustard and that the same was warranted to him as pure; that he did not make or cause to have made a chemical

examination of the same and did not inform himself or endeavor to ascertain the methods of determining pure from impure mustards, but relied upon the representations of his vender and the appearance of the article to the eye; and that he did not intend to violate the law.

From such conviction respondent appeals.

It is the contention of counsel for respondent that it was the intent of the legislature to provide by the act that no person should be convicted and punished for selling adulterated food or drink without showing that he knew the same to be adulterated; that the information does not charge such knowledge, and the proofs disclose that respondent acted in good faith and in the belief that the article sold was pure and unadulterated.

The act cannot be so construed. The offense under the act consists in selling an article intended to be eaten or drunk which is adulterated. Section 8 of the act shows conclusively that the legislature did not intend to make criminal intent or guilty knowledge a necessary ingredient of the offense. As a rule there can be no crime without a criminal intent; but this rule is not universal.

In *People v. Roby*, 52 Mich. 577 (50 Am. Rep. 270), the respondent was convicted of the offense under the statute of keeping his saloon open on Sunday. It was there said: "It is contended that to constitute an offense under the section referred to (How. Stat., Sec. 2274), there must be some evidence tending to show an intent on the part of the respondent to violate it. * * * The section under which Roby is prosecuted makes the crime consist, not in the affirmative act of any person, but in the negative conduct of failing to keep the saloon closed. As a rule there can be no crime without a criminal intent; but this is not by any means a universal rule. One may be guilty of the high crime of manslaughter when his only fault is gross negligence, and there are many other cases where mere neglect may be highly criminal. Many statutes which are in the nature of police regulations, as this is, impose criminal penalties irrespective of any intent to violate them; the purpose being to require a degree of diligence for the protection of the public which shall render violation impossible.

Many cases are cited in that case where convictions were sustained although the element of guilty knowledge was lacking. Thus in Massachusetts a person may be convicted of the crime of selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage though he did not know it to be intoxicating.

Com. v. Boynton, 2 Allen, 160.

And the offense of selling adulterated milk, though ignorant of its adulteration.

Com. v. Farren, 9 Allen, 489.

Com. v. Nichols, 10 Allen, 199.

Com. v. Waite, 11 Allen, 264.

Com. v. Smith, 103 Mass., 444.

In Missouri a magistrate may be liable to the penalty for performing the marriage ceremony for minors without consent of parents or guardians, though he may suppose them to be of proper age.

Beckham v. Nacke, 56 Mo., 546.

Where the killing and sale of a calf under a specified age is prohibited there may be a conviction though the party was ignorant of the animal's age.

Com. v. Raymond, 97 Mass., 567.

In *People v. Welsh*, 71 Mich. 548, this court in speaking of *People v. Roby*, supra, said: "When a statute does not make intent an element of the offense, but commands an act to be done or omitted which in the absence of the statute might have been done or omitted without culpability, ignorance of the fact or state of things contemplated by the statute will not excuse its violation;" citing:

State v. Hartfiel, 24 Wis., 60.

In the late case in this court of *Walcott v. Judge of Superior court*, 112 Mich. 311, the relator, as prosecuting attorney of the county, filed an information against one Fred Saunders, charging him with being engaged in selling liquor without giving the bond required by the statute. The bond was fair upon its face, but one of the sureties, it appears, was disqualified under section 2283dl, 3 How. Stat. The information did not allege that respondent had knowledge of this defect in the bond. The information was quashed by the court below, and the relator asked the aid of mandamus to compel the respondent to reinstate the case. It was said by this court in the majority opinion: "It was the intention of the legislature to make the execution and delivery of the prescribed bond a condition precedent to sale, and to require the person desiring to engage in the business mentioned to assume the responsibility of knowing that the bond when presented complies in all essential particulars with the law. He must know that his sureties are males, that they are resident freeholders of the township, village or city in which the business is to be carried on, that they hold none of the offices prohibited by the act, and that at the time the bond is filed neither is a surety upon more than two bonds required by the act."

It appeared that one of the sureties was already upon more than two bonds; and the writ was granted compelling the respondent to reinstate the case. The case of *People v. Roby* was cited in that case in support of the proposition that intent was not an ingredient of the offense.

These regulations are under the police power of the State. Undoubtedly it was competent for the legislature to prohibit the sale of adulterated articles of food and drink. The police power of the State extends to the protection of the health as well as of the lives and property of the citizens. Generally it is for the legislature to determine what laws and regulations are needed to protect the public health and secure the public comfort and safety. If it passes an act ostensibly for the public health and thereby destroys or takes away the property of the citizen or interferes with his liberty it is for the courts to determine whether it relates to and is appropriate to promote such public health. Under the police power the conduct of individuals and the use of property may be regulated so as to interfere to some extent with the freedom of the one and the enjoyment of the other. It cannot be doubted that the legislature intended by this act to protect the public against the harmful consequences of sales of adulterated food, and to the end that its purpose

might not be defeated to require the seller at his peril to know that the article which he offers for sale is not adulterated.

As was said by the supreme court of Ohio, in *State v. Kelly*, 54 Ohio St. 166: "If this statute had imposed upon the State the burden of proving * * * his knowledge of its adulteration, it would thereby have defeated its declared purpose."

In *State v. Smith*, 10 R. I. 260, the court in speaking of the offense of selling adulterated milk, said: "Counsel for defendant asked the court to charge that there must be evidence of a guilty intent on the part of the defendant and of a guilty knowledge in order to convict him. Our statute in that provision of it, under which this indictment was found does not essentially differ from the statute of Massachusetts, and there previous to the enactment of our statute the supreme court had determined that a person might be convicted although he had no knowledge of the adulteration; the intent of the legislature being that the seller of milk should take upon himself the risk of knowing that the article he offers for sale is not adulterated."

Statutes in many states have been passed providing that whoever sells, or keeps or offers for sale adulterated milk, or milk to which water or other foreign substances has been added shall be punished, etc. Under these statutes it has been decided many times that the risk is upon the seller of knowing that the article he offers for sale is not adulterated, and that it is not necessary in an indictment under such a statute to allege or prove criminal intent or guilty knowledge.

Com. v. Smith, 103 Mass., 444.

Com. v. Warren, 160 Mass., 533.

People v. Clipperly, 101 N. Y., 634.

The same rule that no criminal intent is necessary has been held to apply under an act forbidding the sale of oleomargarine or other imitations of dairy products, unless express notice be given to the purchaser.

Bayles v. Newton, 50 N. J. L., 549.

Com. v. Gray, 150 Mass., 327.

The English rule is in keeping with the doctrine in this country on this subject.

Roberts v. Egerton, L. R., 9 Q. B., 494.

The statute not requiring knowledge on the part of the seller to make the offense complete, we are satisfied that the conviction must be sustained. No case has been cited, and we are not able to find one, where a contrary doctrine was laid down. The act may work hardship in many cases; but that question is one to be addressed to the legislature and not to the courts. As we have said, it was within the power of the legislature to pass the act making it an offense punishable with fine and imprisonment to sell adulterated food or drink, although the person selling the same has no knowledge that it is adulterated. Under this statute one making sales must do so at his peril.

The conviction is affirmed.

Grant, J., did not sit. The other justices concurred.

PEOPLE v. WORDEN GROCER CO.

(Opinion filed December 6, 1898.)

Constitutional Law—Act to Prevent Sale of Adulterated Vinegar—Complaint—Reasonableness of Statute—Defense.

1. The title to an act reading "An act in relation to the manufacture and sale of vinegar, and to repeal Act No. 224 of the Public Acts of 1889, approved, etc.," held broad enough to support an enactment to prevent deception in the sale of vinegar or to prevent adulteration of vinegar.
2. A conviction for a sale of "fermented cider vinegar" which was not up to the standard prescribed by Act No. 71, Public Acts of 1897, may be had under a complaint drawn under Section 2 of the act.
3. The question as to whether the requirements of an act passed to prevent the sale of adulterated vinegar are such as to render the act unreasonable, cannot be determined by the courts and does not raise a question of fact for determination by a jury.
4. Where a sample of vinegar is taken from a dealer for the purpose of testing it to see if it conforms to the standard required by law it is not necessary that a sample be left with the dealer.
5. A prosecution for a sale of vinegar in violation of Act No. 71, Public Acts of 1897, cannot be defended on the ground that the person so manufacturing or selling vinegar below the standard has no knowledge that it is not within the standard prescribed.

Error to the circuit court of Kent county; Allen C. Adsit, J.

Appeal of the Worden Grocer Co. from a conviction of a violation of act No. 71, Public Acts of 1897. Affirmed.

Frank A. Rodgers, Prosecuting Attorney; Benn M. Corwin, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, for the people.

Rood & Hindman, for respondent.

Long, J.: The complaint in this cause charges that the defendant: "On February 5, 1898, did unlawfully sell and deliver to John T. Owens of Benton Harbor, Michigan, a large quantity, to wit: One barrel of vinegar which was not then and there in compliance with the provisions of act No. 71, Public Acts, 1897, in this viz.: That said vinegar was sold as 'fermented cider vinegar' and branded as such; that said vinegar contained less than one and three-fourths per cent, by weight, upon full evaporation (at the temperature of boiling water), of solids contained in the fruit from which said vinegar is fermented, to wit: One and fifty-one one-hundredths per cent of solids; and said vinegar contained less than two and a half tenths of one per cent ash or mineral matter, the same being the product of the material from which said vinegar was manufactured, to wit: Eight one-hundredths of one per cent of ash or mineral matter, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided," etc.

The cause was commenced in the police court, and, being removed to the circuit, came on to be heard before a jury. The defendant refused to plead, and counsel for defendant thereupon made a motion to quash the complaint and summons for several reasons which will hereafter be discussed. The court upon the trial directed a verdict of guilty, and the cause comes to this court on exceptions before judgment.

The title of the act reads: "An act in relation to the manufacture and sale of vinegar, and to repeal act No. 224 of the Public Acts of 1889, approved," etc. Sections one and two of the act, being the sections in question, provide:

"Section 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That no person shall manufacture for sale, offer or expose for sale, sell or deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell or deliver, any vinegar not in compliance with the provisions of this act. No vinegar shall be sold as apple, orchard or cider vinegar, which is not the legitimate product of pure apple juice, known as apple cider or vinegar not made exclusively of said apple cider or vinegar into which foreign substance, drugs or acids have been introduced, as may appear upon proper test, and upon said test, shall contain not less than one and three-fourths per cent, by weight, of cider vinegar solids upon full evaporation at the temperature of boiling water.

"Section 2. All vinegar made by fermentation and oxidation without the intervention of distillation shall be branded 'fermented vinegar' with the name of the fruit or substance from which the same is made. And all vinegar made wholly or in part from distilled liquor shall be branded 'distilled vinegar,' and all of such distilled vinegar shall be free from coloring matter added during or after distillation and from color other from that imparted to it by distillation. And all fermented vinegar not distilled shall contain not less than one and three-fourths per cent, by weight, upon full evaporation (at the temperature of boiling water) of solids, contained in the fruit or grain from which said vinegar is fermented, and said vinegar shall contain not less than two and a half tenths of one per cent ash or mineral matter, the same being the product of the material from which said vinegar is manufactured. And all vinegar shall be made wholly from the fruit or grain from which it purports to be or is represented to be made, and shall contain no foreign substance and shall contain not less than four per cent, by weight, of absolute acetic acid."

It appears by the testimony that the defendant, a Michigan corporation doing business at Grand Rapids, on February 5, 1898, sold a barrel of vinegar to one John T. Owens of Benton Harbor. The sale is admitted. A sample of the vinegar was taken from this barrel and analyzed by the State analyst, Mr. Fred H. Borradaile. The correctness of this analysis is not disputed. This analysis showed that the vinegar did not comply with the requirements of the statute in that it did not contain the amount of solids nor the amount of ash or mineral matter required.

The contentions made by counsel for defendant mostly relate to the validity of the act.

1. It is contended that the title to the act does not express any object: that the act was intended to prevent deception in the sale of vinegar or to prevent adulteration of vinegar, but that no such object is expressed in the title; and that the act is therefore in conflict with section 20 of article 4, of the constitution of this State, which provides that: "No law shall embrace more than one object, which shall be expressed in its title."

We think this contention sufficiently answered by what was said by this court in *Soukup v. Van Dyke*, 109 Mich. 681. There the title was: "An act relative to justices' courts in the city of Grand Rapids." It was said: "The title is sufficient if it fairly and reasonably announces the object and that is a single one. If this requirement be observed, the legislature must determine for itself how broad and comprehensive shall be the object of a statute and how much particularity shall be employed in the title in defining it."

In *People v. Kelly*, 99 Mich. 82, the title under discussion was: "An act relative to disorderly persons, and to repeal," etc.

See also:

State v. County Judges, 2 Iowa, 280.

McAunich v. The Miss. & Mo. R. R. Co., 20 Iowa, 342.

2. Counsel contended that the complaint being drawn under section two of the act, no conviction can follow; that if any violation of the law be found, it is of section one and not of section two of the act; that, therefore, the complaint was drawn under the wrong section.

This contention cannot be sustained. It is plain from the reading of these sections that the legislature intended that all fermented vinegar should come up to the required standard, whether made from fruit or grain.

3. The defendant contends that the act is unreasonable and therefore void as beyond the police power of the State, and that the test for cider vinegar in regard to solids is arbitrary, unscientific and not calculated to accomplish the end sought by the legislature, viz.: To protect the public health against spurious vinegar; that such test is no test, because:

a. Said solids and ash are indifferent ingredients of vinegar from a hygienic standpoint.

b. Their comparative absence or presence is not an essential ingredient of pure apple cider vinegar.

c. A vinegar can be manufactured which will satisfy the requirements of the statute and yet contain no materials from apples or the product of apples.

d. A pure apple cider vinegar is frequently made which is below the requirements of the statute in solids and ash.

e. The less proportion of solids is a proof of greater purity in the vinegar and of its better keeping qualities.

These questions might very properly be addressed to the legislature, but are matters with which the court has nothing to do. It is not a part of the functions of the court to investigate the facts entering into questions of public policy merely. Under our system that power is lodged in the legislative branch of the government. It belongs to that branch to determine primarily what measures are appropriate or needful for the protection of the public morals, the public health or the public safety.

Barton v. McWhinney, 85 Ind., 481.

Mugler v. Kansas, 123 U. S., 660.

Powell v. Pennsylvania, 127 U. S., 685.

In *People v. Snowberger*, 113 Mich. 92, it was said by this court: "The act may work hardship in many cases, but that question is one to be addressed to the legislature and not to the courts."

The question of the reasonableness of the acts found in many states relative to the sale of milk below a certain standard has been frequently raised in the courts, and the acts upheld.

In *Com. v. Evans*, 132 Mass. 11, the court passing upon such a statute, said: "The intention of the legislature and the practical operation of this section in connection with the third section is to provide

that it shall be unlawful to sell milk containing less than thirteen per centum of milk solids. This belongs to the class of police regulations designated to prevent frauds and to protect the health of the people, which it is within the constitutional power of the legislature to enact."

In *State v. Smith*, 14 R. I. 100, the court said: "It was the purpose of the statute to prohibit, not only the dealing in milk which had been adulterated, but also in milk of such inferior quality as to fall below the standard named in section three. It is equally a fraud on the buyer, whether the milk which he buys was originally good and has been deteriorated by the addition of water or whether in its natural state it is so poor that it contains the same proportion of water as that which has been adulterated." See also:

State v. Newton, 45 N. J. L., 469.
Bertholf v. O'Reilly, 74 N. Y., 509.
State v. Campbell, 64 N. H., 403.
10 Am. St. Rep. 419.

But counsel contend that the reasonableness of this act is a question of fact for the jury to determine from the expert chemical evidence.

This question is neither for the court nor the jury to determine. In *People v. Clipperly*, 101 N. Y. 634, that very question was discussed and decided adversely to the claim here. It was said: "The defendant takes the broader ground that the legislature cannot under the constitution prohibit the sale of milk drawn from healthy cows which in its natural state falls below standard fixed by the act, unless such milk, or the articles made from it, are in fact unwholesome or dangerous to public health. How is that question of fact to be determined? The court cannot take judicial notice whether milk below the standard is or is not unwholesome or dangerous to public health. Is that to be a question for the jury? If so, the court must charge a jury in each case that if they find milk below that standard to be unwholesome, then the statute is constitutional; if they find it to be wholesome, then the statute is unconstitutional. Evidently a constitutional question cannot be settled, or rather, unsettled in that way. The constitutionality would vary with the varying judgments of juries."

In the emery wheel case before us, in *People v. Smith*, 108 Mich., p. 534, a somewhat similar question was discussed. It was said: "If the courts find the plain provisions of the constitution violated, or if it can be said that the act is not within the rule of necessity in view of facts of which judicial notice may be taken, then the act must fall; otherwise it should stand."

See also:

People v. Girard, 145 N. Y., 109.
(45 Am. St. Rep. 595.)

4. Counsel also contend that defendant was not allowed, nor could it obtain, a sample of the vinegar in question for analysis, and was deprived of the right to produce evidence as to the amount of solids in the vinegar; and was thus deprived of property without due process of law.

The record shows that the defendant was not prevented from getting a sample of the vinegar by any person interested in the prosecu-

tion of the suit. The record shows that the only effort it made to get such sample was a letter written to Mr. Owens who had bought and paid for the vinegar, requesting him to return it, to which the defendant received no reply, and it does not appear that Mr. Owens had any of the vinegar left at that time. No sample was left with the defendant by the prosecution; nor was this necessary.

Com. v. Coleman, 157 Mass., 460.

5. This statute forbids the manufacture and sale of vinegar not in compliance therewith, and persons manufacturing or selling vinegar below the standard do so at their peril. It is no defense that the person so manufacturing or selling vinegar below the standard has no knowledge that it is not within the standard prescribed.

People v. Snowberger, 113 Mich., 86; 71 N. W. R., 497.

We have examined the other questions raised, but do not deem it necessary to discuss them. They relate mostly to offers of testimony which the court below ruled out; and, we think, properly.

The testimony was uncontradicted that the vinegar sold was not in compliance with the statute. The sale was admitted.

The court was not in error in directing the verdict. The conviction must be affirmed.

Grant, C. J., did not sit. The other justices concurred.

PEOPLE v. DETTENTHALER.

GROSVENOR v. JACKSON CIRCUIT JUDGE.

(Opinions filed December 6, 1898.)

Constitutional Law—Passage of Act Without Enactment Clause—Constitutional Provision Mandatory—Addition of Clause by Governor—
Act 76, Laws of 1897, Invalid.

1. The provision in the Michigan State constitution, found in Sec. 48 of Art. IV that all laws shall be styled, "The People of the State of Michigan enact," is mandatory and the passage of an act without the enactment clause renders the act invalid.
2. The addition of the enacting clause by the Governor before affixing his signature will not render the law valid which was passed without an enactment clause.
3. Act No. 76, Laws of 1897, being "An act to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of imitation butter" held to be invalid because of the passage of the act without an enactment clause was not rendered valid by the addition of such clause by the Governor before affixing his signature to the act.

Error to the superior court of Grand Rapids; Edwin A. Burlingame, judge.

Exceptions taken by Frank J. Dettenthaler from a conviction of a violation of the pure food law.—Reversed and no new trial.

Frank D. Rodgers, Prosecuting Attorney (Rodgers, McDonald & Corwin of counsel), for the people.

Rood & Hindman and E. F. Sweet, for respondent.

Certiorari by Elliott O. Grosvenor, Dairy and Food Commissioner,

to review the action of the Jackson circuit judge in denying a mandamus. Affirmed.

John G. Hawley and Benn M. Corwin, for relator.

Rood & Hindman and E. F. Sweet, for respondent.

Hooker, J.: These cases involve the validity of act No. 76, Public Acts, 1897, which is as follows:

"An act to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of imitation butter."

Section 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That no person by himself or his agents, or servants, shall render or manufacture, sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any article, product or compound made wholly or in part out of any fat, oil or oleaginous substance or compound thereof, not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, which shall be in imitation of yellow butter produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream from the same: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form, and in such manner as will advise the consumer of its real character, free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter.

Sec. 2. Whoever violates any of the provisions of section one (1) of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail, or State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia, for not less than six months nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court for each and every offense.

Approved April 15, 1897.

The evidence in the first entitled cause shows that the defendant was convicted of the alleged offense of selling oleomargarine in contravention of this act.

In the other a complaint was made of a similar act to a justice, who refused to issue the warrant, and on application the circuit court denied a mandamus to compel it. The cases raise substantially the same questions, and were argued, and will be considered together. The validity of the law is questioned. The record shows that this was a senate bill and passed the senate without the constitutional enacting clause. The records of the house show that the bill was reported by the committee on agriculture and the committee of the whole, without amendment, and with the recommendation that it be passed. Under the head of "third reading of bills upon passage," the record of the house shows that "pending the third reading of the bill, Mr. Chamberlain moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee of the whole, which motion did not prevail. The bill having been read a third time, and the question being upon its passage pending the taking of the vote, Mr. Graham demanded the previous question. The demand was seconded. The question being, 'Shall the main question be now put?' The same was ordered. The bill was then passed, a majority of all the members elect voting therefor, by yeas and nays as follows: * * * yeas 56, nays 19." As this is the only time the bill was before the house, we must find that the bill passed the house without an enacting clause, unless the contrary can be shown by other evidence. Counsel undertook to show that it was amended in this particular, by the records of the senate, and the testimony of the clerk of the house. The evidence is in brief, that previous to the passage of the bill in the house the clerk noticed the absence of the enacting clause, and brought it to the attention of the house, and said that he would enter one, and accordingly

wrote the words in the original bill, i. e., the one which was then before the house. He did not testify that the house took any action upon it, or that any record was made of it.

The senate record shows that the bill was subsequently returned to the senate, accompanied by a letter from the clerk of the house, reading as follows:

"House of Representatives,
"Lansing, April 7, 1897.

"To the President of the Senate:

"Sir—I am instructed by the House to return to the Senate the following bill:

"Senate bill No. 6, file No. 24, entitled

"‘A bill to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of imitation butter’ and to inform the Senate that the House has amended the same as follows: By inserting in line 1, Section 1, after the words ‘Section 1,’ the words ‘The People of the State of Michigan enact.’

"Very respectfully,

"LEWIS M. MILLER,

"Clerk of the House of Representatives.

"In the passage of which, as thus amended, the House has concurred by a majority vote of all the members elect."

It further appears that the senate concurred in such amendment.

We must determine, therefore, whether the house is shown to have amended the bill by inserting an enacting clause and if not whether the law is valid without it.

The most that can be claimed is that there is oral testimony, that the clerk announced its absence and stated that he would supply it. Inferentially perhaps we may say that there was no objection made, but the evidence is silent as to what, if anything, occurred. There is nothing but this inference of silence which imports acquiescence in the amendment. There is nothing to show definite action by the house which alone had power to amend the bill before it. So that if the clause is essential to the validity of the act we need not discuss the propriety of admitting parol evidence to prove an amendment which should be shown by the record if one was authorized.

See Attorney General v. Rice, 64 Mich., 391.

Hart v. McElroy, 72 Mich., 446.

Sackrider v. Supervisors, 79 Mich., 66.

Is the constitutional enacting clause a requisite to a valid law? This must depend upon whether the constitutional provision is to be considered a mandatory provision or directory merely.

See Constitution, Art. IV., Sec. 48.

Among the authorities cited by the relator in support of his contention, is that of Swann v. Buck, 40 Miss. 268. The constitutional provision is similar to ours, and it was held that a substantial compliance was sufficient. In that case the style of the resolution was: "Resolved by the legislature of the State of Mississippi." The court was unable to discover a previous judicial decision of the question, but quoted Mr. Cushing to the effect that the prescribed "form must be strictly pursued, and that no equivalent language will be sufficient," and while declining to accept his rule said: "It is necessary that every law should show on its face the authority by which it is adopted, and promulgated, and

that it should clearly appear that it is intended by the legislative power that enacts it that it should take effect as a law. These conditions being fulfilled all that is absolutely necessary is expressed. The word 'resolved' is as potent to declare the legislative will, as the word 'enacted.' "

The case of *McPherson v. Leonard*, 29 Md. 377, held that the provision of the constitution of Maryland was directory, and that the omission of the words, "by the general assembly of Maryland," did not render the law invalid. The question appears to have been treated as a new one.

The case of *Cape Girardeau v. Riley*, 52 Mo. 427, follows the Maryland case, in holding the provision directory; the court saying that after diligent search, no case holding to the contrary had been found. In this case, like the one before us, the entire enacting clause was wanting. In this connection we may add that previous decisions of the same court, holding the provision that writs should run in the name of the state, was directory, were given weight. In our State a contrary holding will be found.

See *Forbes v. Darling*, 94 Mich., 621.

There are, however, cases which take a contrary view of the law, and adhere to the doctrine asserted by Mr. Cushing, and the late Mr. Justice Cooley, in his work on constitutional limitations, 6 Ed., p. 93, viz.:

"But the courts tread upon very dangerous ground when they venture to apply the rules which distinguish directory and mandatory statutes to the provisions of a constitution. Constitutions do not usually undertake to prescribe mere rules of proceedings, except when such rules are looked upon as essential to the thing to be done; and they must then be regarded in the light of limitations upon the power to be exercised. It is the province of an instrument of this solemn and permanent character to establish those fundamental maxims and fix those unvarying rules by which all departments of the government must at all times shape their conduct and if it descends to prescribing mere rules of order in unessential matters, it is lowering the proper dignity of such an instrument, and usurping the proper province of ordinary legislation. We are not, therefore, to expect to find in a constitutional provision which the people, in adopting it, have not regarded as of high importance, and worthy to be embraced in an instrument, which, for a time at least, is to control alike the government and the governed, and to form a standard by which is to be measured the power which can be exercised as well by the delegate as by the sovereign people themselves. If directions are given respecting the time or modes of proceeding in which a power should be exercised, there is at least a strong presumption that the people designed it should be exercised, in that time and mode only; and we impute to the people a want of due appreciation of the purpose and proper province of such an instrument, when we infer that such directions are given to any other end. Especially when, as has already been said, it is but fair to presume that the people in their constitution have expressed themselves in careful and measured terms, corresponding with the immense importance of the powers delegated, and with a view to leave as little as possible to implication."

There are some cases, however, where the doctrine of directory statutes has been applied to constitutional provisions, but they are so plainly at variance with the weight of authority upon the precise points considered that we feel warranted in saying that the judicial decisions as they now stand do not sanction the application.

The question arose in Washington territory over a law fixing the seat of government, and the opinion of Cushing was quoted and fol-

lowed. 1 Wash. Ter. 116. The case of Nevada v. Rogers, 10 Nevada 250, decided in 1875, did the same. An extended discussion of the subject will be found in that case, in support of the proposition that the language of the constitution should be literally followed.

The opinion concludes with the following pertinent and emphatic language:

"Our constitution expressly provides that the enacting clause of every law shall be 'The People of the State of Nevada, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows.' This language is susceptible of but one interpretation. There is no doubtful meaning as to the intention. It is, in our judgment, an imperative mandate of the people in their sovereign capacity to the legislature, requiring that all laws to be binding upon them shall, upon their face, express the authority by which they were enacted, and as this act comes to us without such authority appearing upon its face, it is not a law."

The case of the State v. Patterson, 98 N. C. 662, is strong in its condemnation of the practice of treating constitutional requirements as directory. The case of Powell v. Jackson, 51 Mich. 130, is not in point, as the bill was duly and seasonably amended, if we may accept the statement of the briefs of the counsel and the syllabus.

The trend of the weight of the authority is in our opinion against the relator's contention.

It is urged with some plausibility that the insertion of this provision previous to the signature by the Governor is a sufficient compliance with the constitution, from which we understand the claim to be made that although the enacting clause was wanting when the bill came to the Governor it might have been supplied by him. But it is thought that this proposition is tenable only upon the assumption that the constitutional provision is directory merely. The Governor has no power to make laws. The legislative power is in no part vested in him, being by Sec. 1, Article IV, of the constitution, vested in the senate and house of representatives. It is not the design of the constitution that he should legislate. His office is a check upon the legislature and he may compel a reconsideration of a bill by seasonably returning it to the appropriate house with his objections to it, and when the legislature has adjourned his neglect to sign it prevents it from becoming a law, but he has not the slightest power in framing the law. Indeed, it is a fundamental principle in American constitutions that the executive shall not make laws. The following language from the opinion in the case of State of Nevada v. Rogers, 10 Neb. 250, is apropos to this subject:

"Without the concurrence of the senate the people have no power to enact any law. Every person at all familiar with the practice of legislative bodies is aware that one of the most common methods adopted to kill a bill and prevent its becoming a law, is for a member to move to strike out the enacting clause. If such motion is carried the bill is lost. Can it be seriously contended that such a bill, with its head cut off, could thereafter by any legislative action become a law? Certainly not. The certificates of the proper officers of the senate and assembly, that such an act was passed in their respective houses, do not, and could not impart vitality to any act which, upon its face, failed to express the authority by which it was enacted."

This being so, the only justification for the insertion of the enacting clause by the Governor is to be found in the assumption that it is

a clerical omission of an unimportant matter and it might as well be held that one of the houses, or a clerk, or even the printer of the laws might make the correction, as that the Governor might do it.

Some of the states have sustained laws without enacting clauses, but we do not know of one that has made their validity depend upon the unauthorized action of some officer or person. They have preferred to rest their action upon the well recognized distinction between mandatory and directory provisions. If the provision is mandatory that the law shall have a prescribed style and the making of laws is confined to the legislative branch of the government, it cannot be consistently held that omissions of essential parts of law may be supplied and corrections made by persons without authority; and the public necessities should be much greater than in the present case, before such a proposition should be seriously considered. If on the other hand there is warrant for treating the provision as directory, a much less dangerous precedent is established. But as has been shown, the weight of authority forbids it, and in our opinion it will be an unfortunate day for constitutional rights when courts begin the insidious process of undermining constitutions by holding unambiguous provisions and limitations to be directory merely, to be disregarded at pleasure. In the present case it will be much better that the legislature shall correct its mistake, than that the courts shall sanction the irregular correction.

We are therefore constrained to hold that the law under discussion is void, and in the certiorari case the order is affirmed, in that of Detenthaler the conviction is reversed and no new trial ordered. The other justices concurred.

GROSVENOR v. DUFFY.

(Opinion filed September 18, 1899.)

Pure Food Law—Sale of Oleomargarine Colored to Imitate Butter—Constitutionality of Act.

The sale of oleomargarine colored with a harmless substance to imitate June butter, but which is sold and purchased as oleomargarine, is not in violation of section 3 of Act 118 of the Public Acts of 1897, being an act to prohibit and prevent adulteration, fraud and deception in the manufacture and sale of articles of food and drink.

Certiorari to review the action of the Washtenaw circuit judge in refusing the application of Elliot O. Grosvenor, Dairy and Food Commissioner, for mandamus to compel John L. Duffy, justice of the peace, to issue a warrant. Affirmed.

Smedley & Corwin, for relator.

John J. Speed and J. P. Lee, for respondent.

The relator presented to a justice of the peace a complaint in writing, charging that "Casper Rinsey did unlawfully offer and expose for sale, and did unlawfully sell and deliver to said Elliot O. Grosvenor, a large quantity, to wit, one pound of oleomargarine, which was then and there an article of food intended to be eaten by man, and which

was then and there adulterated within the meaning of act No. 193 of the Public Acts of Michigan for the year 1895, as amended by act No. 118 of the Public Acts of Michigan for the year 1897, in this, to wit: that said oleomargarine was then and there an imitation of another article of food, to wit, an imitation of a rich June butter; and said oleomargarine had been and was then and there colored, whereby inferiority was concealed and by which means it was made to appear better and of greater value than it really was, to wit, in this: That it was thereby made to appear like butter of a grade which was then and there of a greater value than the said oleomargarine; that the said oleomargarine was labeled 'oleomargarine' and stamped with the seller's name; and that the tub and wrapper which contained the same bore the name and address of the manufacturer and was distinctly labeled oleomargarine."

"Said complainant on his oath aforesaid, further says, that he called for oleomargarine, and that the said oleomargarine was sold to him as oleomargarine the same as to an ordinary customer, freely and without objection and that for this reason he did not take the steps required by section 6, Act No. 154 of the Public Acts of Michigan for the year 1897."

The justice refused to entertain the complaint and issue a warrant, whereupon the relator applied to the circuit court for Washtenaw county for the writ of mandamus to compel the justice to issue a warrant and proceed to hear the case. The circuit court refused the writ and the case is brought to this court by certiorari for review.

Grant, C. J. (after stating the facts). The title of the act reads "An act to prohibit and prevent adulteration, fraud and deception in the manufacture and sale of articles of food and drink." Sec. 3, as amended by act No. 118, Public Acts 1897, so far as it applies to this case, reads:

"An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act: * * *

"Fourth—If it is an imitation of, or sold under the name of another article * * *

"Sixth—If it is colored, coated, polished or powdered, whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is.

"Seventh—If it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health: Provided, That nothing in this act shall prevent the coloring of pure butter. And provided further, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of articles of food, if each and every package sold or offered for sale, bear the name and address of the manufacturer and be distinctly labeled under its own distinctive name, and in a manner so as to plainly and correctly show that it is a mixture or compound, and is not in violation with definition fourth and seventh of this section.

It is not claimed that the sale made by Rinsey violates subdivision seven. The act charged in the complaint is neither adulteration, fraud nor deception under any definition of these words to be found in any dictionary. Adulteration is "the act of corrupting or debasing, the

act of mixing something impure or spurious with something pure or genuine, or an inferior article with a superior one of the same kind."

Bouv., L. D., 126.
Century Dictionary.

Counsel do not urge that it comes within the word "fraud" or "deceit." Neither is it urged that the article is made to appear of greater value than it really is. It is not claimed that the coloring matter used is in the least deleterious. The law permits its use to color butter. Counsel rely upon *People v. Snowberger*, 113 Mich. 86. That case is not in point. The gravamen of the offense there was that the article of food was damaged, inferior, its inferiority concealed, and it was made to appear of greater value than it really was.

This brings us to the only question we need to determine, viz.: Is the title to the act broad enough to include the sale complained of? Would any person reading the title to the bill in the legislative journals, or elsewhere, suppose that the bill would make criminal an act which in itself was entirely harmless, honest, innocent and contained no element of wrong-doing? Or that it would change the well known definition of a word so as to include within it things which were in no sense akin to it and which could only be included in it by the most arbitrary legislative enactments? Would a manufacturer of, or dealer in butter or oleomargarine, be notified by the title that the harmless coloring of either was not only to be prohibited but to be punished by fine or imprisonment or both? There can be but one answer to these questions. When the legislature attempts to change definitions and to make acts criminal which per se are innocent and contain no element of wrong, there must be something in the title to show such purpose or object under Sec. 20, Art. 4 of the constitution. The title contains not even an intimation that an entirely innocent act is to be made a crime. It follows that this part of the act is void.

Blissel v. Wayne Probate Judge, 58 Mich., 237.
Northwestern M'fg Co. v. Wayne Circuit Judge, Id., 381.
McKellar v. Detroit, 57 Mich., 158.

This statute is assailed as unconstitutional upon other grounds. This disposal of the case renders it unnecessary to discuss them. How far the legislature may go, under the police power inherent in the State in prohibiting and punishing acts which in themselves are perfectly harmless, would be an interesting subject of inquiry, but as it is not necessary to a disposal of the case we decline to enter upon it.

Judgment affirmed. The other justices concurred.

PEOPLE v. SKILLMAN.

(Opinion filed March 4, 1902.)

Pure Food Law—Section 5022 C. L. Construed—Action Against Traveling Salesman.

A traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery firm, residing out of the State, took an order in this State for pure fruit jelly and forwarded the order to his employers. The order was filled with imitation fruit jelly. Information was filed against the salesman under section 5022 C. L., regulating the manufacture and sale of imitation fruit jellies. *Held*, That respondent was not guilty of violating the terms of the statute.

Error to the circuit court for Muskegon county. Fred J. Russell, judge.

Appeal of John Skillman from a conviction under the pure food law, new trial ordered.

Chas. B. Cross, Prosecuting Attorney, for the people.

Elliot O. Grosvenor and Smedley & Corwin, for respondent.

Moore, J.: An information was filed against the respondent which, omitting the formal parts, reads as follows: "That one John Skillman heretofore, to wit, on the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1901, at the city of Muskegon, in the county of Muskegon aforesaid, did unlawfully offer for sale and did sell to Albert Towle a large quantity, to wit: a certain compound under the name of Quince Jelly which was then and there adulterated within the meaning of the act No. 193 of the Public Acts of the State of Michigan of the year 1895, as amended by act No. 118 of the Public Acts of the State of Michigan of the year 1897, as amended by act No. 117 of the Public Acts of the State of Michigan of the year 1899, in this, to wit: That said compound was then and there made and composed in part of glucose, starch and other substances, and was then and there colored in imitation of fruit jelly contrary to the form of the statute."

After the testimony was all in, a motion was made asking the judge, for various reasons, to direct a verdict in favor of respondent. This motion was overruled. The case was submitted to the jury which returned a verdict of guilty.

A great many errors are assigned. We think some of them which we shall discuss are well taken, but as the case if ever tried again, will not present the same questions now presented by counsel we deem it unnecessary to pass upon all the questions argued by them in the briefs.

To sustain the case of the people testimony in substance as follows was introduced: It was shown the respondent had for some years been a traveling salesman in the employ of Reid, Murdock & Company of Chicago, that he solicited an order from Mr. Towle, a grocer in Muskegon, that Mr. Towle gave him an order for a case of assorted pure fruit jelly. Mr. Skillman did not have the goods with him, but reduced the

order to writing in the presence of Mr. Towle at his store, and forwarded it to the house in Chicago. It is as follows:

"Reid, Murdock & Co., Chicago,
Sept. 12, 1901.

Name: Albert Towle.

Town: Muskegon.

State: Michigan.

Ship by Barry Line.

Salesman, Skillman.

1 c P. F. Jelly Med. Asst.....	100
1 c P. F. Jelly Med. Currant.....	100
60 days."	

"1 c P. F. Jelly Med. Asst." was explained to mean one case pure fruit jelly medium size assorted glasses. Mr. Towle testified Mr. Skillman claimed it was pure fruit jelly for which he took the order, and that was what he intended to buy. It was not shown that respondent had anything further to do with the transaction than as above stated. Later a case of goods was received from Reid, Murdock & Company and testimony was given tending to show that a tumbler of this jelly was sold to Mr. Bennett, inspector of the Dairy and Food Department of Michigan, and by him forwarded to the State analyst, where it is claimed upon analysis it was shown to be a mixture of fruit juice, glucose, starch and coloring matter. Upon the cross examination of Mr. Towle the following occurred:

"Q. Did you give Mr. Skillman more than one order for fruit jelly about this time? A. Well, he had two or three orders, I think, two at least.

"Q. Two orders? A. One of them might have been ordered by mail.

"Q. Now you received two consignments of fruit jelly from the orders you had given to Mr. Skillman? A. I think so, yes, sir.

"Q. Upon which one of these orders did you receive this particular tumbler of jelly that you afterwards sold to Mr. Bennett? A. I couldn't say. The one that he bought was out of that order I think. (Witness pointing to order exhibited.)"

The defense claimed that the label "pure fruit jelly" placed upon the tumbler analyzed was put there by mistake. It was their claim that Reid, Murdock & Company dealt in two kinds of jelly, those made out of pure fruit and those made in imitation of pure fruit, and that when the imitation was sold in Michigan and certain other states their instructions were to label them "imitation," and that these instructions were furnished in writing to their agents, including the respondent, and they offered testimony tending to prove this claim. The written instructions were also offered in evidence, but with the testimony offered were excluded by the court.

Among other requests offered by the respondent was the following:

"Under the undisputed evidence in this case there is nothing to show that the respondent offered to sell any jelly in violation of any statute of this State, but on the contrary, it is shown that respondent offered to sell strictly pure fruit jelly and sent such an order to Reid, Murdock & Company of Chicago, Illinois, and the charge in the information for selling and offering to sell adulterated jelly is not sustained by the evidence, and your verdict should be not guilty."

The judge refused to give this request, but charged the jury, "It is recognized by the legislators and is a matter of common knowledge that many of the wholesalers that are doing business in Michigan are not residents of this State, so the legislature saw fit to make a law where a man solicited the sale of pure jellies, took an order for the sale of pure jellies, and in response to that order and offer, a different class of goods was furnished, that the party should be guilty of violating this particular law. In other words, instead of that order or offer and the furnishing of goods delivered to the party by a party who might be a non-resident of the State, that it should relate to the man who actually made the offer, the man who actually took the order for the furnishing of this particular article. The people claim that this is the matter in which this defendant here is liable."

This statement of the law is sought to be justified by *People v. Snowberger*, 113 Mich. 86, and *People v. Grocer Co.*, 118 Mich. 604, 71 N. W. 497, 67 Am. St. Rep. 449, 77 N. W. 315. A reference to these cases will show that the respondent in each of them admitted making the sale of the goods. In this case the respondent denies that he sold any goods coming within the provisions of the statute. Giving the only interpretation to the testimony as it appears in the record which can be fairly given to it shows Mr. Towle was solicited to give an order for pure fruit jelly. He gave such an order. It was reduced to writing and in the writing the jelly was described as pure fruit jelly. As before stated the only connection of the respondent with the transaction as shown by the record is the taking of an order for an article not within the terms of the statute and forwarding it. This does not constitute an offense. It might as well be urged that if a traveling salesman takes an order for Michigan beet sugar and forwards a written order for such sugar, and if the house, instead of filling the order as written, sends glucose with a label upon the package containing it calling it Michigan beet sugar the salesman would be guilty of an offense. This we do not understand to be the law. Upon the case as made the circuit judge should have directed a verdict of not guilty. *People v. Howard*, 50 Mich. 242, 15 N. W. 101.

The verdict is set aside and a new trial ordered.

Long, J., did not sit. The other justices concurred.

THE PEOPLE v. MORSE.

(Opinion filed June 3, 1902.)

Pure Food Law—Sales by Agents—Criminal Responsibility for Acts of Principal.

1. A traveling salesman who in good faith takes an order for "pure pepper," which is filled by his principal with impure pepper, is not guilty of a violation of Public Acts 1895, No. 193, forbidding the sale of impure foods.
2. Public Acts 1895, No. 193 (Pure Food Laws), Sec. 17, providing that the taking of an order for future delivery of any of the articles covered by the "act shall be deemed a sale, within the meaning of the act," does not make

an agent absolutely responsible for the acts of his principal in filling the orders taken by such agent, and an order by the agent which is filled by the principal as an entirety may be, under the act, a sale of impure food, as to the principal, and yet not such as to the agent.

Error to circuit court, Muskegon county; Fred J. Russell, judge.

John W. Morse was convicted of a violation of the pure food law, and he brings error. Reversed.

Underwood & Umlor, for appellant.

Chas. B. Cross, Prosecuting Attorney, and George S. Lovelace, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, for the people.

Hooker, J.: The brief filed on behalf of the people states that the case is similar to that of the People v. Skillman, 8 Detroit Legal News; 1090, 89 N. W. 330, and in effect concedes that the case must be reversed if we adhere to our former decision.

The defendant took an order for some pepper, as and for pure pepper, to be shipped to a dealer in Muskegon, by defendant's principal, a wholesaler in Chicago. The pepper when sent was not pure.

It is insisted that the Skillman case is at variance with the weight of authority elsewhere, and contrary to our own cases, in which it is said that we have held that a guilty intent on the part of a vendor is not essential to an offense, under the pure food law (Public Acts 1895, No. 193.) It is further said that in the decision in the Skillman case, section seventeen of the act must have been overlooked or considered unconstitutional.

The transaction in which the order was taken did not involve an immediate delivery of pepper, then and there present. It is not shown that the sample, if there was one, was the same as the pepper subsequently sent, or that it was in the least impure. If it be conceded that the agent acted in good faith, and we understand that it is not questioned, he took an order for pure goods, and in doing that certainly committed no offense. It is now urged that the exigencies of the enforcement of this law are such, that we should hold that this innocent and lawful action, may be made a crime by the subsequent act of the principal, either intentional or inadvertent, in departing from, instead of performing the contract which his agent had innocently made. We think this is not so, and we are also of the opinion that this does not necessarily do violence to section seventeen. This transaction, as an entirety, may have been a sale of impure pepper under the statute as to the principal, and not as to the agent. If the order had been taken, with knowledge on the part of the agent of a practice to send impure pepper on such orders, a different question would be presented.

The judgment is reversed and a new trial ordered.

Long, J., did not sit. The other justices concurred.

PEOPLE v. ROTTER.

(Opinion filed June 24, 1902.)

Food—Oleomargarine Act—Constitutional law—Statutes—Title—Object.

1. Public Acts 1901, No. 22, entitled "An act to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of imitation butter," which in addition to forbidding sale of imitation butter, prohibits sales of colored oleomargarine, is not, on that account, open to the objection that the object is not expressed in the title, as required by Const. Art. 4, Sec. 20.
2. The act is not in contravention of the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution.
3. The act is a valid exercise of the police power.

Error to circuit court, Emmet county; Frank Shepard, judge.

George W. Rotter was convicted of selling colored oleomargarine, and brings error. Affirmed.

Smedley & Corwin, Sears, Meagher & Whitney (James F. Meagher and Kay Wood, of counsel), for appellant.

Horace M. Oren, Attorney General, and Matthew F. Guinon, Prosecuting Attorney, for the people.

Hooker, C. J.: At its last session, the legislature passed an act under the title, "An act to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of imitation butter." Public Acts 1901, No. 22.

Section 1 of said act provides that:

"No person by himself or his agents or servants, shall render or manufacture, sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any article, product or compound made wholly or in part out of any fat, oil or oleaginous substance or compound thereof, not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, which shall be in imitation of yellow butter produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream of the same: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form, and in such manner as will advise the consumer of its real character, free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter."

Section 2 prescribes a penalty for the violation of the act.

The defendant was a grocer in Emmet county, and is shown to have sold a package of oleomargarine, which by an analysis was proven to have contained artificial coloring matter, and that said oleomargarine was not made wholly from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, and that it was made in imitation of yellow butter, produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same. The court was asked to direct a verdict of not guilty upon the grounds:

1st. That the object of the act was not expressed in the title, as required by section 20 of article 4 of the constitution of this State;

2d. That the act violates the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, and article 6, section 32, of the constitution of this State;

3d. That it was not within the police power of the State.

The evidence conclusively shows that no deception was used in selling

the oleomargarine, and there is nothing to indicate that there was any harmful ingredient therein, but that, on the contrary there was not such ingredient. The defendant was convicted, and the case is here on exceptions before sentence.

It is contended that the title to the act indicates that the act was designed to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of imitation butter, while the act attempts to go further and prevent all sales of such colored oleomargarine.

If oleomargarine colored yellow, closely resembles yellow butter, made from milk or cream, it cannot reasonably be said not to resemble or imitate yellow butter. Butter is a well known commodity. From time immemorial it has had but one origin, viz.: from the churning of milk or cream. Whatever may be said of the possibility of making a product from other compounds than milk or cream that shall closely resemble or be chemically identical with butter, the world has but one understanding of what is meant by the word "butter," and we must assume that such is the sense in which our legislature used the term. Compiled laws, Sec. 50, Sub. 1.

A fair inference from this statute is that the legislature undertook to prevent deception, by preventing the sale of any yellow oleomargarine, and it undertook to accomplish this by the most effective means, viz.: by prohibiting the coloring of oleomargarine yellow, thereby avoiding the embarrassment which would otherwise arise from the necessity of proving in each case, that deceit was used in selling it, as and for butter. We think this is fairly within the title, whatever must be said of the other points raised. We are referred to the case of *N. W. Mfg. Co. v. Chambers*, 58 Mich. 381, 25 N. W. 372, 55 Am. Rep. 693, as conclusive upon this question, in which case it is said that "all that could be done under such a title would be to prohibit and prevent sale of such articles under false pretenses." We are of the opinion that this language is too restrictive, and that it is at variance with the settled doctrine in this State, that any provision, naturally calculated to accomplish the object expressed in the title may be included in the act.

See:

Soukup v. Van Dyke, 109 Mich. 681.

People v. Worden Grocer Co., 118 Mich. 607.

The case cited was rightly disposed of upon another ground, and it is possible that the language above quoted should be considered a dictum. Moreover the cases are distinguishable for whereas, that act attempted to prevent all sales of imitation butter, and was therefore perhaps inconsistent with the title, which apparently contemplated lawful sales, the statute under consideration in the present case, does not prohibit sales of oleomargarine, which is not tainted with the prohibited ingredients.

It is unnecessary to discuss the other points at length for the reason that the uniform trend of judicial opinion is that such laws are valid.

* *State v. Meyers*, 42 W. Va. 325; 35 L. R. A. 844.

New Hampshire v. Marshall, 1 L. R. A. 51.

Powell v. Penna., 127 U. S. 678.

People v. Armsberg, 105 N. Y. 113.

Butler v. Chambers, 36 Minn. 69.

People v. Worden Grocer Co., 118 Mich. 604.
 People v. Armsberg, 105 N. Y. 123.
 State v. Crescent Creamery Co., 86 N. W. 107.
 State v. Ball, 46 Atl. Rep. 50.
 Commonwealth v. Van Dyke, 13 Pa. Sup. Ct. Rep. 484.
 Commonwealth v. McCann, 14 Pa. Sup. Ct. Rep. 221.
 Armour Packing Co. v. Snyder, 84 Fed. Rep. 136.
 Cap. City Dairy Co. v. State, 22 Sup. Ct., Rep. 120.
 Wright v. State, 41 Atl. Rep. 795.

We are of the opinion that the legislature had the power to pass this law, and its wisdom of policy is not for our consideration.

The judgment is affirmed and the court directed to sentence the defendant.

Long, J., did not sit. The other justices concurred.

PEOPLE v. PHILLIPS.

(Opinion filed Sept. 17, 1902.)

Food—Adulteration—Statutes—Oleomargarine—Yellow Butter.

1. The phrase "yellow butter," is used in Act No. 22, Acts 1901, making it an offense to sell or offer for sale oleomargarine colored in imitation of "yellow butter" made from pure milk or cream, of the same, means any butter produced from pure milk or cream thereof having a "perceptible shade" of yellow.

Error to circuit court, Kalamazoo county; John W. Adams, judge.

John W. Phillips was convicted of selling oleomargarine, in violation of act No. 22, Acts 1901, and he brings error. Affirmed.

Frank E. Knappen and E. M. Irish, for appellant.

Sheridan F. Master, Prosecuting Attorney, and Dallas Boudeman, for the people.

Moore, J. The respondent was convicted of having on hand with intent to sell, and offering for sale oleomargarine, colored in imitation of yellow butter, contrary to the provisions of act No. 22 of the legislature, passed at the session of 1901.

It is claimed by respondent this law is unconstitutional and is an invalid law. That question was decided in the very recent case of *People v. Rotter*, against the contention of respondent, and need not be discussed here. It is urged as a matter of defense, and we quote from the brief of counsel, "that the statute is only aimed against the imitation of a substance which the legislature recognizes as yellow butter, and

1. The court should take judicial notice that all butter with a trace of yellow in it is not the yellow butter of commerce.

2. That if this is not true as a proposition of judicial notice, and the court cannot know it, then the respondent should have been allowed to prove, if he could, that there was such a usage of commerce.

3. That the statute is vague and indefinite in not defining the ele-

ments of the statutory crime it attempts to carve out of an act innocent per se, in that it gives no standard for determining what the color of yellow butter is that is not to be imitated."

The trial judge charged the jury upon that branch of the case as follows:

"It is not necessary in this case for the people to have proved that the respondent himself colored the oleomargarine if you find beyond a reasonable doubt that it was colored. The offense is just as complete, so far as this is concerned, if the respondent purchased oleomargarine colored, as above indicated. The offense as above stated consists of having the oleomargarine colored as before indicated, in his possession, with intent to sell the same, or in exposing it for sale; and if the respondent sold it in the same condition as he bought it, there would be no defense in this case. The respondent, gentlemen of the jury, is not charged in this information with selling this article; and if you find beyond a reasonable doubt he sold it as claimed by the people in the testimony offered, you may consider this fact on the question of whether respondent had or did not have the article in his possession for the purpose of selling it. And you must not consider it for any other purpose. If you find beyond a reasonable doubt that respondent did sell the article mentioned in the information to the parties claimed by the people, that would satisfy the statute upon the question of intent to sell. It is not necessary in this case to entitle the people to a conviction, that the oleomargarine should have been colored to represent any particular kind of yellow butter. That is, such yellow butter as the statute mentions, and as I have indicated to you the statute mentions. If the coloring was put into it, and by using such coloring the oleomargarine was in imitation of light yellow butter, such as the statute mentions, that is, yellow butter produced from pure, unadulterated milk or cream from the same, the offense is committed just the same, as if it had been colored to represent darker yellow butter. If you find it to have been oleomargarine and was colored in such a manner as to be in imitation of any kind of yellow butter, that would satisfy the statute upon the requirement of the question of color. Yellow butter I define to be any butter produced from pure, unadulterated milk or cream of the same having a yellow color.

"It is necessary in order for the jury to convict the respondent, for you to find beyond all reasonable doubt that the article in the package sold was colored in imitation of yellow butter produced from pure, unadulterated milk or cream of the same. If you find beyond a reasonable doubt under the testimony in this case that there was some coloring matter in this article, still if you find that there was not enough coloring matter in this article to cause it to look like yellow butter having a perceptible shade of yellow, said butter having been produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, then you must acquit. But if you find beyond a reasonable doubt there was coloring matter in said article and sufficient coloring matter in said article and sufficient coloring matter therein to make it look like yellow butter, having any perceptible shade of yellow, said butter having been made from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, that would be sufficient so far as the requirement of the statute upon the question of coloration is concerned."

We think this was a proper construction of the language used in the statute.

The conviction is affirmed and the case remanded for further proceedings.

Long, J., did not sit. The other justices concurred.

PEOPLE v. JENNINGS.

(Opinion filed April 7, 1903.)

Adulteration of Food—Omission of Ingredients—Coloring Matter—Remarks of Court.

1. There not having been incorporated in the pure food law of 1895 (Public Acts of 1895, p. 358, No. 193), any specific formula for the manufacture of lemon extract, it is proper to resort to the United States Pharmacopoeia formula to determine of what lemon extract consists.
2. The pure food law of 1895 (Public Acts 1895, p. 358, No. 193), is not intended to prevent manufacturers of articles of food from improving the same, so long as no infringement of the law or spirit of the act defining adulteration takes place.
3. The provisions of Comp. Laws, Sec. 5012, that an article shall be deemed adulterated, "second, if any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; third, if any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it"—should be read together, and the provision first recited construed as prohibiting the substitution for an essential ingredient of any cheaper or inferior substances.
4. Comp. Laws, Sec. 5012, declaring that an article shall be deemed adulterated, "sixth, if it is colored * * * whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is," does not preclude the use of coloring matter not injurious to health in any way.
5. It is improper for the court to refer to expert testimony as "boughten testimony."

Exceptions from circuit court, Muskegon county; Fred J. Russell, judge.

Charles W. Jennings was convicted of violating the pure food law, and brings exceptions. Reversed.

Charles A. Blair, Attorney General, and Charles B. Cross, Prosecuting Attorney. (Cross, Lovelace & Ross, of counsel), for the people. Knappen, Kleinhans & Knappen and L. N. Keating, for defendant.

Montgomery, J. This is a prosecution under the Pure Food Law, so called. The defendant was convicted under an information charging him with selling a compound as a lemon extract which was adulterated within the meaning of act No. 193, P. A., 1895, and was a compound in imitation of extract of lemon. The respondent was convicted and brings the case upon exceptions before sentence.

The evidence on the trial introduced by the defendant tended to show that lemon oil contains from three to ten per cent citral, so-called, and upwards of ninety per cent of so-called terpenes; that these terpenes represent the oil property; that they are in reality the oil itself freed from the citral; that citral is the principal flavoring and odor-bearing property of lemon oil; that the tendency of terpenes in the oil of lemon is to deteriorate or become rancid by long standing, and that because of this the extract or spirits of lemon in which terpenes appear in usual quantities become turpentiney, both in smell and taste, and that for this reason it is undesirable to have terpenes present; that the terpenes have a biting taste, easily developing a turpentine

taste, not the true flavor of the lemon fruit. There was also testimony tending to show that this fact created a demand for terpeneless oils and that terpeneless lemon oils had been manufactured and sold commercially for a considerable time.

On the part of the prosecution the testimony of the chemist of the Pure Food Department was to the effect that taking as a standard of extract of lemon the spirits of lemon as defined by the United States Pharmacopoeia formula that the extract produced by the respondent showed no lemon oil present. It further appears that spirits of lemon made according to the pharmacopoeia formula would contain from 25-100 to 35-100 of one per cent of citral. It also appeared that 30 per cent of alcohol appeared in the product made by respondent, and that according to the pharmacopoeia formula 80 per cent was used, and that it cost less to make the extract using but 30 per cent of alcohol than if 80 per cent was used. It was also shown that a trace of coal tar dye was found in the extract made by respondent, but it was conceded that there was nothing whatever injurious in the extract as prepared by Mr. Jennings. The extract sold by respondent was made by what is known as the shaking out process, the purpose being to make an extract that contains no oil and as little alcohol as possible, a product that simply contains the flavoring properties of the lemon oil without the terpenes. This system has been employed by Mr. Jennings and by other manufacturers for the past three years; and it is claimed that all the elements and properties of lemon oil remained except the terpenes, and the testimony tended to show that the complete flavoring qualities are extracted by this process.

The circuit judge charged the jury as follows:

"In 1895 the legislature of this state thought it wise to pass a law relative to the adulterations of food and food products. Perhaps there may have been some amendments since that time, but that was the foundation of the law. That law covers lemon extract as it covers all other products that are sold on the market. It seems at the time the law was passed and since that time there hasn't been—there isn't incorporated within that law any special formula for the manufacture of lemon extract. Now, we can hardly say, gentlemen of the jury, that at the time of the passage of that law that the legislature didn't have some recognized and defined standard by which these essences or extracts should be governed or controlled. I think it would be hardly fair to the legislature to claim that there wasn't a standard they had in their mind at that time, and for the purposes of this case I will instruct you gentlemen, that at that time and at this time this standard that appears here in the United States Pharmacopoeia is the standard recognized by the legislators of this State and the one to which—the one that is in force so far as it applies to the Pure Food Law of this State with reference to that particular product. And if this lemon extract is manufactured in conflict with that formula as I shall hereafter call your attention to it, and you should find from the evidence, why it would be your duty to convict the defendant here.

"By that formula it appears that it is necessary to have five per cent of lemon oil in the lemon extract and that lemon oil shall be cut by a sufficient quantity of alcohol to perform that act. Of course, you know that that means in common parlance it should dissolve the oil. In addition to that, as the evidence tends to show in this case, after those things are put together, the fluid, whatever it might be, would be nearly the color of water. As coloring there may be or should be five per cent of lemon rind, and those ingredients when added together would be lemon extract, and that, gentlemen, will be the standard as applied to the Pure Food Law of this State. Now, gentlemen, I don't mean by that statement that lemon extract cannot be manufactured by any other process except by that to which I have called your attention. I don't mean that. It is the claim of the defendant here that he has discovered a process by which he can manufacture

lemon extract containing all of the qualities that lemon extract manufactured according to that formula would possess and not have entirely all of the ingredients in the first instance that are provided in the formula. And as I view this case, gentlemen, that is one of the important propositions in connection with this case—that, and the question of coloring—in the judgment of the court is the case, and that all of the testimony in the case here revolves itself about those two propositions.

"It is the claim of the defendant, as I say, he has discovered a process by which he can produce in this lemon extract all the qualities that would be produced by adding alcohol and lemon oil together, and that manufacturing it by that means he produces it chemically by taking a larger quantity of lemon oil and extracting certain parts of it. Now, gentlemen, if you find and are satisfied by the evidence in this case that after this lemon extract was manufactured as defendant here claims he did manufacture it possesses all the qualities in strength and otherwise that it would possess if manufactured according to this formula, he is not guilty under this law. That is, he is not guilty of manufacturing an impure article, unless there are certain other articles that enter into the case to which I call your attention. As I say, in the first instance, it is claimed that according to the formula it should be alcohol and five per cent of lemon oil. Now if by some other process he can manufacture from the lemon oil and alcohol a product that would contain all of the elements that these two elements would contain if so mixed, he would not be guilty so far that would be lemon extract except the color of it.

"It is conceded here by all parties in interest, I think, that the only object of the lemon peel is to produce coloring. But there is another element to which the prosecuting attorney has called our attention. The evidence tends to show, gentlemen, that if this product is produced as claimed here on the part of the defendant, that after production by this process that the product would be nearly white. As I say, if it contained all of the elements of lemon extract, I don't think he would be guilty under this law, and if you are so satisfied, of course, at that point it would be your duty to find a verdict of not guilty unless there is some other matter in which he has violated this law.

"There is another provision of this Pure Food Law that provides that ingredients shall not be colored. In this case it appears that after this fluid substance is produced which he claims is just the same as produced under this formula, that he desires to change it to a lemon color. In other words, he puts in an ingredient which he claims would produce the same effect as this lemon rind. What is the object, gentlemen, or what was the object of Mr. Jennings adding this color? If the object was by any means to make it appear better or of greater value than it really is; if that was the object in adding that product, of course, it is your duty without any question to find this defendant guilty, because he hadn't any right to add that kind of a product or any other kind of a product to this fluid which he had produced and sell it for lemon extract, because that is a direct violation of one of the provisions of this Pure Food Law."

We think this charge presents fairly three questions for consideration: First, whether the pharmacopoeia formula is to be considered as defining lemon extract; second, if so, whether an omission of ingredients not essential to its purposes as a food product is a violation of the statute; third, whether the instruction relative to the addition of coloring matter should be sustained.

The statute defining what shall be deemed adulteration, so far as it relates to this case, declares that an article shall be deemed adulterated when: "First, if any substance or substances have been mixed with it, so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity; second, if any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; third, if any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it; fourth, if it is an imitation of, or is sold under the name of another article; * * * sixth, if it is colored, coated,

polished or powdered whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is; seventh, if it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health." Compiled Laws, Sec. 5012.

We are agreed with the circuit judge that in referring to articles of food and to protect the users thereof the legislature must have had in view some standard, and as lemon essence or lemon extract had therefore acquired a well-defined meaning we incline to the view that it is proper to resort to the pharmacopoeia formula for the purpose of determining what lemon extract consists of. Does it follow from this that the legislature intended to prohibit improvement in the manufacture of lemon extract? If a means should be discovered by which a larger percentage of the flavoring quantity of the lemon might be extracted would it be an infraction of this law that the manufacturer should use such larger proportion of the essential ingredient of the lemon extract? We think not. We think it is open to manufacturers to improve a common article of food so long as no infringement of the law or spirit of the act defining what shall be deemed adulteration takes place. According to the proofs offered by the defendant it is very clear in the present case no substance or substances have been mixed with this extract so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity.

As to the second condition which amounts to adulteration the case is not so clear. This provides that if any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it, that it shall amount to adulteration. We think, however, this provision should be read in connection with the succeeding one, to wit: "If any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it." So construed the provision prohibiting the substitution of any inferior or cheaper substance, wholly or in part, for it means the substitution for an essential ingredient of such cheaper or inferior substance. Now if it be a fact, as the testimony on the part of the respondent tends to show, that it is a positive advantage to exclude the terpene wholly from the extract and to lessen the quantity of alcohol used, then the essential ingredients of lemon extract have not had substituted for them anything inferior or cheaper. We are aware that this view of the law may make it more difficult to establish the individual case, but as the statute is a penal statute it should receive a strict construction.

It follows from the views above expressed that the instruction of the learned circuit judge was erroneous inasmuch as the jury were told in effect that if *any* ingredient of lemon essence as defined by the pharmacopoeia was wanting in this extract sold by the respondent that there should be a conviction. We think the instruction should have been that if the lemon extract sold by respondent contained all the ingredients and in quantities such as prescribed by the pharmacopoeia which are adapted to use as food, and that nothing was eliminated except such ingredients as could be dispensed with without injury to the product as a food product there was no violation of the statute.

The only other provision of the statute involved is the sixth, which in effect prohibits coloring the article produced whereby damage or inferiority is concealed. The instruction upon this branch of the law

was also erroneous if we are correct in our view of the main question. The elimination of non-essential ingredients from the extract certainly does not show damage or inferiority, and as the conceded facts are that the coloring matter employed was not injurious to health in any way this provision has no application.

The other questions discussed do not require special mention. It may be noted in passing that the circuit judge in referring to the testimony of expert witnesses spoke of it as boughten testimony. We think this expression was unfortunate. While it is proper for the jury to take into account the fact that expert witnesses are employed at an extra compensation paid them, the implication that the extra compensation necessarily amounts to a purchase of their testimony is hardly warranted; while the jury may consider this fact as bearing on their credibility, it is not proper that the court should intimate an opinion of that character.

The judgment should be reversed, and a new trial ordered.

The other justices concurred.

BENNETT v. CARR.

(Opinion filed July 14, 1903.)

Pure Food Law, Act 22, P. A., 1901, Construed—Sale of Yellow Oleomargarine.

Act No. 22 of the Public Acts of 1901 prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine except where it is "free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter," does not prohibit the sale of oleomargarine whose color is natural, genuine, and not an imitation, and the ingredients themselves naturally produce the color.

The term "ingredient," used in Act 22, Public Acts of 1901, does not refer to the ingredients essential to produce the article as defined by the legislature, but to an ingredient used to *produce* color.

Certiorari to the Circuit Court for Muskegon county, Fred J. Russell, Judge, to review an order denying the petition of John R. Bennett for mandamus to compel John M. Carr to issue a *warrant*. Order affirmed.

Charles A. Blair, Attorney General, and Cross, Lovelace and Ross, for relator and appellant.

Smith, Nims, Hoyt and Erwin for defendant and appellee.

Grant, J.: Relator is the inspector of the State Food and Dairy Department. On the 24th day of February, 1903, he made complaint before the defendant, a justice of the peace of the county of Muskegon, charging one Martin Aamondt with having sold one pound of oleomargarine contrary to act No. 22 of the Public Acts of 1901. The respondent refused to entertain the complaint and issue warrant, on the ground that the complaint stated no offense under the provisions of said act, and that said act is unconstitutional and void. Relator thereupon applied to the circuit court for the county of Muskegon for the *writ of mandamus* to compel the respondent to issue said warrant, and proceed with the examination. The circuit court sustained the action of the respondent, and the case is now before us for review upon *certiorari*.

The statute in question reads as follows:

"Section 1. No person, by himself or his agents, or servants, shall render or manufacture, sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any article, product or compound made wholly or in part out of any fat, oil, or oleaginous substance or compound thereof, not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, which shall be in imitation of yellow butter produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream of the same: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form, and in such manner as will advise the consumer of its real character, free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter." The complaint charges Mr. Aamondt with unlawfully selling one pound of oleomargarine "made wholly or in part of fat, oil or oleaginous substance or compound thereof, as follows, to wit:

Water	11.75	per cent
Butter fat	1.34	" "
Beef fat, lard and cottonseed oil.....	79.24	" "
Salt and other mineral matter.....	4.54	" "
Curd	3.13	" "

Said article, product or compound not being then and there butter produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, and being then and there in imitation of yellow butter produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, and not being then and there oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form and in such manner as would advise the consumer of its real character, free from coloration or ingredient that would cause it to look like butter, but that the said oleomargarine was then and there of a yellow color in imitation of butter, said color not being then and there produced by the addition of any artificial coloring matter, but said color being produced solely by the said ingredients therein contained, the said ingredients hereinbefore set forth having been selected and used in the manufacture of said oleomargarine in such manner and in such quantities and proportion as to produce the oleomargarine that was then and there in imitation of yellow butter produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, contrary to the form of the statute," etc.

The oleomargarine so purchased was manufactured in the city of Chicago, state of Illinois, by one Moxley, a resident of said city, and was sold by said Moxley to said Aamondt in the usual course of trade, and by said Aamondt was sold in the usual course of retail trade, in the same form and condition, and in the original package, in which it was received by Aamondt from Moxley.

It is conceded that this oleomargarine has a yellow color similar to butter, but the color is not produced by any artificial coloring substance or ingredient used for the purposes of coloration, but is produced solely by the selection and use, in proper proportions, of the substantial, recognized, legal and necessary ingredients of commercial oleomargarine.

Does the complaint state an offense covered by the statute? The answer depends upon the construction to be given to the statute. The relator contends that the statute covers all products which look like yellow butter, and that it is immaterial whether such color is produced by some ingredient introduced for the purpose of causing the product to look like butter, or whether such color is produced by authorized and legal constituent food ingredients. The respondent contends that the statute is aimed only at the use of ingredients used solely for the purpose of producing the yellow color, and does not prevent the manufac-

ture of an article whose color is natural, genuine and not an imitation. Penal statutes must be construed strictly and cannot be extended by construction beyond the intent of the act as expressed on its face. The conditions existing at the time the statute was enacted, and the mischief to be remedied, are important factors in construing penal statutes. Two acts covering the same subject must be construed as *in pari materia*, and if possible, effect given to both. These are elementary rules of construction. At the time the statute in question was enacted the only method in use in causing oleomargarine to look like yellow butter was the introduction of some extraneous coloring matter. This was the mischief to be remedied. We clearly so understood in *People v. Rotter*, 9 D. L. N. 284; 91 N. W. Rep. 167, where speaking through Chief Justice Hooker, we said of this statute: "The statute under consideration * * * does not prohibit sales of oleomargarine which is not tainted with the prohibited ingredient."

See also *People v. Philips*, 9 Id. 393; 91 N. W. Rep. 616.

The legislature has defined oleomargarine which may be manufactured and sold in this State. Sec. 6, Act No. 147, Public Acts of 1899. It is conceded that the respondent has complied with this act. If we give the enlarged construction to the statute now in question, as urged by the relator, it follows that the legislature has prohibited the manufacture and sale of a valuable article of food, the natural color of which resembles yellow butter (itself almost universally colored by extraneous matter). The manufacturer of such a product, if he sold it at all, would be compelled to introduce some coloring matter so as to make it look unlike the yellow butter of commerce. These two statutes must be construed together. The article sold by the respondent is clearly authorized by the first act. The latter act does not in terms prohibit its sale and manufacture. It does prohibit the use of any substance for the sole purpose of producing yellow color. The use of such coloring matter was the sole mischief then known to exist, and the only danger to be apprehended and guarded against.

A similar statute was passed in New Jersey, and the like contention was made to support a conviction, and the court said: "To construe the statute so broadly would render it practically prohibitive of the sale of all oleomargarine; for, of course, the compound must derive color from its ingredients, and such a prohibition has manifestly not been declared."

Ammon v. Newton, 14 At. Rep. 610; 50 N. J. 548.

McCan v. Commonwealth, 48 At. Rep. 470; 198 P. A. St. 509.

Our statute is copied verbatim from that of Massachusetts. The Supreme Court of that State, in a case just decided, has held that the statute applies only to extraneous substances or ingredients which cause the product to look like butter, and not to cases where the ingredients themselves naturally produce the color.

Commonwealth v. Himberg, ———.

The Supreme Court of the United States so held in regard to the same statute.

Plumley v. Commonwealth, 155 U. S. 461.

The term "ingredient," used in the statute, does not refer to the ingredients essential to produce the article as defined by the legislature, but to an ingredient used to produce color. The maxim *noscitur a sociis* applies.

Under this disposition of the case it becomes unnecessary to discuss any constitutional question.

The order is affirmed.

The other justices concurred.

PEOPLE v. HARRIS.

(Opinion filed December 1, 1903.)

Food—Corn Syrups—Glucose.

1. Public Acts 1903, No. 123, forbids the sale of cane syrup or beet syrup mixed with glucose, unless the package containing the same be distinctly branded "Glucose Mixture," or "Corn Syrup," with the name and percentage of each ingredient contained therein plainly stamped thereon. *Held*, That a sale of syrup made of 90 per cent pure corn syrup and 10 per cent cane syrup, labeled "Victor Corn Syrup," and truthfully stating the ingredients composing it, is not in violation of the statute, in that it is not branded "Glucose 90 per cent, and cane syrup 10 per cent."

Exceptions from circuit court, Kent county; Willis B. Perkins, Judge.

Benjamin S. Harris was convicted of violating the "Act in relation to the sale of corn syrup" and brings exceptions. Reversed.

Respondent was prosecuted and convicted for a violation of Act No. 123 of the Public Acts of 1903, entitled "An act in relation to the sale of corn syrup," and reading as follows:

"Section 1. No person shall offer or expose for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, any cane syrup, beet syrup, or glucose, unless the barrel, cask, keg, can, pail, or package containing the same be distinctly branded or labeled with the true and appropriate name; nor shall any person offer or expose for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, or sell any cane syrup or beet syrup mixed with glucose unless the barrel, cask, keg, can, pail or package containing the same is distinctly branded or labeled 'Glucose Mixture' or 'Corn Syrup' in plain Gothic type not less than three-eighths of an inch square, with the name and percentage by weight of each ingredient contained therein plainly stamped, branded or stenciled on each package in plain Gothic letters not less than one-quarter of an inch square. Each and every package of syrup either simple or mixed shall bear the name and address of the manufacturer. Such mixtures or syrup shall have no other designation or brand than herein required that represents or is the name of any article which contains a saccharine substance; and all brands or labels required shall be an inseparable part of the general or distinguishing label, and that the general or distinguishing label shall be that principal and conspicuous sign under which it is sold.

"Sec. 2. Whoever shall do any of the acts or things prohibited, or neglect or refuse to do any of the acts or things required by this act or in any way violate any of the provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court."

The complaint charges him with the unlawful sale of a "two-pound can, two pounds, of a certain article, product and compound, to-wit: corn syrup, so-called, made wholly or in part of cane syrup and glucose as follows, to-wit: Cane syrup ten per cent, and glucose ninety per cent, said can containing said article, product and compound sold as aforesaid not being then and there stamped, branded or stenciled with the name and percentage by weight of each ingredient contained therein, to-wit: Cane syrup ten per cent, glucose ninety per cent; but said article, product and compound sold as aforesaid was then and there stamped and branded as follows, to-wit: 'Cane syrup ten per cent, corn syrup ninety per cent,' against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Michigan."

Respondent moved to quash the complaint and warrant for two reasons: (1) they charge no offense; (2) the act authorizes the use of the words "Corn Syrup," instead of Glucose in the statement of the ingredients placed upon the can. The motion was overruled and the case proceeded to trial upon the following agreed facts:

1. The respondent sold on October 12, 1903, at the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, the can of Victor Corn Syrup in question.

2. The label on said can of syrup sold, as stated in the complaint, contains the formula of contents of said can as follows: "Corn syrup, ninety per cent; cane syrup, ten per cent;" and is not branded or labeled as the people claim it should be, "Glucose, ninety per cent; Cane Syrup, ten per cent."

3. The Victor Corn Syrup in question is in fact composed of ninety per cent syrup made from corn, commercially called Glucose or Corn Syrup, and ten per cent of cane syrup.

4. Glucose contained in the Victor Corn Syrup in question is in fact a pure syrup made entirely from corn.

5. Grape Sugar, commercially known as Glucose, either solid or liquid, is a generic name for starch sugar as distinguished from the cane sugar.

6. A simple beet syrup is evidently the same as the simple cane syrup.

7. Originally, Glucose, which was first made from grapes, was for the reason that starch sugars are identical with the sweet principle of grapes, termed, for a great many years, and until lately was known chemically and commercially as Grape Sugar.

8. Commercially, Glucose is now made in this country entirely from corn, although abroad it is still made from potatoes.

9. The consuming public does not understand that Glucose is a syrup made entirely from corn. On the contrary, it is claimed by the respondent that the public generally supposes Glucose to be an inferior product made from animal fat, or a product of the glue factory, while they do recognize corn syrup as being made from corn.

10. Glucose as made from corn and contained in Victor Corn Syrup in question, is entirely harmless and recognized generally by highest authorities as a valuable food product.

11. Glucose made from corn, in fact, costs at the present time, owing partially to cost of raw material, more to produce, and sells for more in the markets, than manufactured cane syrup.

The court directed a verdict of guilty.

Grant, J. Does the statute require respondent or manufacturers to state upon their labels that corn syrup consists of ninety per cent glucose? No such statute has come under the decision of other courts. It is a new question, and must be determined upon general principles of construction.

It is conceded that the label states the exact facts; that the article is made of ninety per cent pure corn syrup and ten per cent cane syrup; that it deceives no one; that Victor Corn Syrup is a valuable and pure article of food, and that the ingredient ninety per cent corn syrup "is entirely harmless and recognized generally by the highest authority as a valuable food product," whether it be called glucose or corn syrup. The term "Glucose" is obnoxious to many, if not a majority of the public, and is misunderstood by them. They do not know that in this country glucose is now made entirely from corn, and that the terms glucose and corn syrup are commercially synonymous. This fact is known to the manufacturers and perhaps the dealers. A prejudice exists against the term "glucose" because that material can be manufactured from many substances, including sawdust. In Europe it is made mainly of potatoes. By many it is associated with a glue factory. In this country corn syrup and glucose are not only commercially synonymous terms, but it is stated by counsel for respondent that they are permitted to be so used in all the other states. We have not verified this statement, but as it is not challenged we assume it to be correct.

We have, therefore, a valuable and healthful product, made from two pure, valuable and healthful ingredients, advertised and placed upon the markets for what it really is, without any deception, fraud or chance to injure the public in any way. Yet the contention on behalf of the people is that the legislature has enacted that in putting this product upon the market its manufacturers and sellers must attach to it a name obnoxious to the public, and in fact, calculated to deceive them. When it is claimed that such innocent acts are made *malum prohibitum*, there must be either an express provision of the statute so declaring, or the language of the statute must leave no other conclusion reasonable. This statute does not expressly require it.

The argument on behalf of the people is "that glucose made from corn is glucose, the simple syrup mentioned in and intended to be mentioned in said act." The further claim is "that had there been any intention on the part of the legislature to use the terms 'glucose' and 'corn syrup' interchangeably and as synonymous then the term 'corn syrup' would have been enumerated as one of the simple syrups." We do not think this reasoning at all conclusive. Prior to the enactment of this statute the law prohibited the sale of molasses, syrup or glucose unless distinctly branded or labeled with its true and appropriate name—or any mixture thereof, unless it was branded or labeled "glucose mixture," and the per cent in which glucose entered into its composition. C. L., sec. 5024. The present act which repeals the provisions of the former act expressly permits the mixture to be labeled "glucose mixture," or "corn syrup," and forbids mixtures or syrups to have any other designation than required in the act so far as such designation "represents or is the name of any article which contains

saccharine substance." It is a fair presumption that the legislature, in enacting this law, recognized the obnoxious character of the term "glucose" among the people, and permitted, and intended to permit, a mixture of corn syrup and cane syrup to be sold under the name of corn syrup. The title to the act provides for the sale of corn syrup, and in its body provides that when cane syrup is mixed with it, the manufacturers and dealers shall state the proportionate ingredients. The smaller amount of cane syrup used does not change the character of the general product, any more than salt changes the character of bread, or, sugar that of cake, and the act permits the sale of the mixture as corn syrup. Syrup, as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture, "is the product obtained by purifying and evaporating the juice of a sugar producing plant without removing any of the sugar." Syrup thus obtained from cane is cane syrup; syrup so obtained from sorghum is sorghum syrup, and syrup so obtained from corn is corn syrup. There is no reason why corn syrup should be labeled glucose, and until the legislature have so ordered in language susceptible of no other construction, the law must be held not to bear that construction.

Conviction reversed, and respondent discharged.

Hooker, C. J., took no part in the decision. The other justices concurred.

PEOPLE v. HINSHAW.

(Opinion filed January 5, 1904.)

Pure Food Law—Adulterated with Harmless Ingredients—Act 193, P. A. 1895, Construed.

The coloration of "Extract of Vanilla" with any substance to give it the appearance of greater strength is a violation of the pure food law, even though such coloring matter is harmless.

Act 193, P. A., 1895, as amended by Act 118, P. A. 1897, held constitutional.

Error to the circuit court for Saginaw county; B. A. Snow, judge.

Appeal of Emory H. Hinshaw from a conviction under the pure food law. Affirmed.

Charles A. Blair, Attorney General, and Frank A. Rockwith, Jr., and C. M. Browne, for the people.

Eugene Wilber, for respondent and appellant.

Respondent was prosecuted and convicted of the unlawful sale of "Extract of Vanilla, which was then and there adulterated within the meaning of act number 193 of the Public Acts of the State of Michigan of the year 1895, as amended by act number 118 of the Public Acts of 1897 in this, to wit: That said Extract of Vanilla was colored by the addition of a foreign coloring matter, to-wit: coal tar dye, whereby its inferiority was concealed, and whereby said Extract of Vanilla was made to appear better and of greater value than it really was."

Two errors are assigned—(1) that the court erred in instructing the

jury; (2) that the act is unconstitutional as repugnant to the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States.

Grant, J.: I. The instruction complained of is as follows:

"Now before the inferiority of an article can be concealed it must be necessarily first ascertained as to whether or not there is an inferiority in the article. If it is an inferior article and that inferiority is concealed by reason of the addition of foreign substance in this vanilla, and you are satisfied from the proof beyond a reasonable doubt of the fact, then he would be guilty, although he had no knowledge as to the foreign substance being in the bottle."

It appears that no such claim was made on behalf of respondent upon the trial; no request was asked covering the points now raised. The only objections shown by the record to have been made are—*first*, that the title is not broad enough to cover the provisions in the amendment of 1897; *second*, that the legislature has no power to prohibit and punish acts in themselves harmless; *third*, that the act is unconstitutional.

Even in criminal cases it is the duty of counsel to call the attention of the court to the points on which an instruction is desired. *People v. Ezzo*, 104 Mich., 311.

We, however, are of the opinion that the information charges the coloration to make an inferior article appear better and more valuable than it really was, and is sufficient; and also that there was evidence to sustain the allegation. The State chemist testified that the effect of the coal tar dye was to make the article appear of greater value than it really is, and that the people would think it stronger than it really was. It is true, his testimony was weakened by cross-examination, but not sufficient to take the question from the jury—especially in view of the fact that no other purpose than to make the article appear better, is shown.

II. The use of coal tar dye being harmless, counsel for respondent insists that the case comes within the rule of the recent case of *People v. Jennings*, 94 N. W. R. 216; 10 D. L. N. 39. That case had not been decided when this case was tried. No such theory was advanced upon the trial. Even if it were, we, however, think the case is clearly distinguishable from *People v. Jennings*. The color given to lemon extract, which of itself is almost colorless, is no indication whatever of the strength of the extract or its value. Its color is a mere whim or caprice of the trade, and no more indicates the character and value of the extract than does the coloring matter, used to color butter, indicate its character and value. In this case vanilla resembles the color of the bean from which it is produced. Its strength and value are judged to some extent at least, under the evidence in this case, from its color. No other object is apparent from the use of the coloring than to make it appear of a quality better than it really is.

III. It is urged that the act is unconstitutional on account of the proviso "that nothing in this act shall prevent the coloring of pure butter." This act is similar in its provisions to that involved in *People v. Rotter*, 91 N. W. R. 167; and *People v. Phillips*, Id. 616. The constitutionality of such acts was there sustained, and a discussion is unnecessary. *Capital City Dairy Co. v. Ohio*, 183 U. S. 238, 246, is decisive of the question.

The conviction is affirmed.

The other justices concurred.

ABSTRACT OF LAWS.

The following is but a brief synopsis of the Dairy and Food Laws. The Digest and Rulings cover but a portion of the food and drink products affected by the statutes. Every article of food and drink comes within the law's regulation, and dealers are advised to examine the laws carefully and inform themselves fully.

IN GENERAL.

No person shall within this State manufacture for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, offer or expose for sale, or sell, any article of food or drink which is adulterated.

The taking of orders, or the making of agreements or contracts by any person, firm or corporation, or by any agent or representative thereof, for the future delivery of any of the articles, products, goods, wares or merchandise embraced within the provisions of this act is deemed a sale.

Under this statute a dealer is liable for selling an adulterated article, although he may have no knowledge that the same is adulterated.

A guarantee of purity received from the manufacturer or jobber does not relieve a person handling adulterated goods from liability.

AN ARTICLE

shall be deemed to be adulterated:

1. If any substance or substances have been mixed with it, so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity;
2. If any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it;
3. If any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it;
4. If it is an imitation of or is sold under the name of another article;
5. If it consists wholly or in part of a diseased, decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, whether manufactured or not, or, in the case of milk, if it is the product of a diseased animal;
6. If it is colored, coated, polished or powdered, whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is, except in the case of pure butter, which may be colored;
7. If it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health.

MIXTURES OR COMPOUNDS

recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of articles of food may be sold under the following restrictions:

1. All packages containing same must bear the name and address of the manufacturer or compounder thereof;
2. They must contain nothing injurious to health;
3. They must not be sold in imitation of, or under the name of another article;
4. They must be distinctly labeled under their own distinctive name, and in a manner so as to plainly and correctly show they are a mixture or compound;
5. A mixture or compound cannot be sold under the name of any ingredient contained therein, even though the words mixture or compound be used in connection therewith. It must be sold under an original or coined name.

Exceptions under the law are:

Buckwheat flour, coffee and lard, which may be mixed with other substances under certain restrictions and sold as buckwheat flour compound, coffee compound, and lard compound.

DAIRY LAWS.

UNWHOLESOME MILK AND CREAM.

Whenever it is determined by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, his deputy or inspectors, that any person is using, selling or furnishing to any skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, milk depot, farm dairy, milk dealer, the retail trade, or to any consumer of milk, any impure or unwholesome milk or cream, caused by the unsanitary or filthy condition of the premises where cows are kept, or by the unsanitary or filthy care or handling of the cows, the use of unclean utensils, unwholesome food, or from any other cause, the person so offending shall be notified and warned by the Commissioner, his deputy, or inspectors not to use, sell or furnish such milk or cream at any of the places, or to any of the persons above mentioned. A failure to obey such notice and warning and the continued sale of such milk is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

SANITARY CONDITION.

Whenever it is determined by the Dairy and Food Commissioner that unsanitary conditions exist in the operation of any skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, milk depot, or farm dairy, the proprietor or manager of the same, shall be notified and warned by the Commissioner, his deputy or inspectors, to place such skimming station, creamery, etc., in a sanitary condition. A failure to obey such notice and warning is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

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